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U.S. Declares Accused Spies Won't Leave Posts in Paris

State Department Says Allegations in French Press Are 'Unwarranted'

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States said Thursday that the American diplomats involved in a spy scandal in France would serve out their postings in Paris despite a French request that they be recalled.

France said Wednesday it had recommended that the five Americans involved, four of them diplomats, should leave. But Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said the recommendation did not amount to expulsion.

In Washington, the State Department spokeswoman, Christine Shelly, said: "Since our personnel have not specifically been requested to leave," they will follow the normal rotation.

A U.S. official said Wednesday, however, that one or two of the diplomats, who were due to leave in any case some time this spring, may be withdrawn earlier. "I would not rule out early rotation in some cases," he said.

The U.S. government has not responded in detail to the espionage charges although a State Department statement issued Wednesday evening said that what it called French press allegations were "unwarranted."

The statement also accused the French government of handling the matter in a manner "inconsistent with the approach that allies have taken to resolve sensitive matters in the past."

Asked whether the affair could be linked to the French presidential election in May, Miss Shelly told reporters: "I think it's possible."

A senior U.S. administration official, who asked not to be identified, said Thursday that Washington believed the French spy issue may die down now.

The French have said what they have to say," said the official, who was traveling with President Bill Clinton to Canada. He added: "I get the feeling that the French would like to see the issue subside."

Noting that the Americans allegedly involved had not been declared persona non grata, he said: "It would have been unwarranted. That's not the way allies deal with each other."

Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times reported from Paris:

Mr. Juppé said Thursday that he was shocked that French accusations of economic espionage by the CIA station chief and four other Americans here had been leaked to the press.

"I am scandalized that a delicate problem between us — and this is not the first time that such a problem has arisen — could be dragged out into the open this way," Mr. Juppé said, calling for a thorough public inquiry into how the daily newspaper *Le Monde* had obtained government documents on the case.

If there ever was any doubt that the affair had more to do with the French presidential campaign than with any grave crisis between France and its oldest ally, Mr. Juppé dispelled it.

The foreign minister, who supports Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris in the race for president over Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, said: "There is no crisis whatsoever between France and the United States. We had no intention to go public on this affair." The clear implication was that somebody else did — the chief of the French counterespionage service, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua.

Mr. Pasqua is the cabinet's leading supporter of Mr. Balladur, who used to be the front-runner in the race for the presidency but is now running neck and neck in public opinion polls with his fellow conservative Mr. Chirac and Lionel Jospin, the Socialist Party candidate.

One reason for Mr. Balladur's loss of momentum was the disclosure early this week that he had approved a telephone tapping operation recommended by Mr. Pasqua on grounds that later turned out to be legally insufficient.

If Mr. Pasqua was looking for a way to distract attention from the wiretapping scandal, casting the spotlight on the big power the French most love to hate — the United States — was perhaps the obvious course.

In any case, it was Mr. Pasqua who has held most of the strings in the investigation since 1993, and on Jan. 26 he took the unusual step of summoning Ambassador Pamela Harriman to his office.

Usually, it is the Foreign Ministry that deals with foreign diplomats, or the prime minister or the president. So, according to one American diplomat here, Mrs. Harriman thought Mr. Pasqua just wanted to clap eyes on her. "She went because she had no reason to think it was anything unusual," the diplomat said.

Instead, Mr. Pasqua told her that his

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A STRIKER'S JIG — A demonstrator dispersing tear gas cartridges in a confrontation with French police Thursday in the coastal city of Boulogne.

Striking French seamen's unions forced British ferries to divert to Belgian ports in a dispute over a company's use of non-European Union labor. Page 2.

Jacques Demarthon/Agence France-Presse

China Warns U.S. to Back Off on Rights or Face Break

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China is threatening a new rupture in relations unless the United States backs away from a proposed United Nations resolution criticizing its human rights record.

The warning was made Wednesday by officials who summoned the U.S. ambassador to discuss the resolution, which has been raised and defeated repeatedly, with the United States as co-sponsor, at the annual meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission.

"They want us to drop this thing, and they are taking a very hard line," a Western diplomat here said.

The resolution, to be presented in Geneva next month, comes as some leaders here express the belief that Washington's China policy is taking a malevolent turn, with new emphasis on enhancing Taiwan's strength and increasing pressure on trade.

Adding to the increasing tension are other disputes and initiatives that have created a sense of conflicting policy goals.

This week, while Beijing and Washington remain locked in contentious trade negotiations to end what Washington calls

rampant copyright piracy in China, Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary is touring Beijing with corporate executives seeking power plant construction contracts.

If negotiations fail to win a Chinese commitment to enforce anti-piracy laws, Washington has threatened to impose 100 percent tariffs on \$1.08 billion in Chinese imports.

There are other grievances as well.

Chinese suspicions that the Clinton administration is planning a campaign to isolate Beijing have been heightened by reports that Jim Sasser, the former Demo-

catic senator from Tennessee, will replace J. Stapleton Roy, a career diplomat who grew up in China, as ambassador.

The mention of Mr. Sasser's name has hardened some attitudes here because he has no background in Chinese affairs and because he joined members of Congress last year in nominating China's most famous dissident, Wei Jingsheng, for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Clinton pledged to press human rights concerns when he decided last May to separate American trade policy toward

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Pakistan Frees 2 Christians Set to Hang for Blasphemy

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A 14-year-old boy and his uncle who were sentenced to death for blasphemy in a case that prompted violent protests here and outrage throughout the world, were acquitted Thursday by a Pakistani high court.

Salamat Masih, 14, and his uncle Rehmat Masih, about 40, were found not guilty by a two-judge panel of the Lahore High Court. The ruling overturned a lower court verdict that condemned the two Christians for allegedly writing blasphemous remarks against the Prophet Mohammed.

Defense attorneys argued that Salamat Masih, who was 12 years old at the time of the alleged offense, and his uncle are both illiterate and unable to write, and thus could not have committed the crime. Blasphemy against Islam carries a mandatory death sentence in Pakistan.

A handful of people have been sentenced to death for blasphemy in Pakistan, but all the cases remain on appeal and no one has been executed.

Critics charge that the laws, which define blasphemy as anything that "by any imputation, innuendo or insinuation, directly or indirectly, defiles the sacred name of the Holy Prophet Mohammed," are abused by Muslim fundamentalists to harass Christians and other minorities.

Because of security concerns, Salamat and his uncle did not appear at the appeals trial, which started Feb. 15 and was disrupted almost daily by fundamentalists.

Muslim extremists rioted Thursday outside the courthouse, which was heavily protected by riot police armed with assault weapons. The police dispersed the mob, which smashed traffic lights.

Government prosecutors said they will appeal the decision to the Pakistan Supreme Court. It is relatively unusual, however, for the high court to agree to hear an appeal of an acquittal, Miss Jilani said.

The case has been cited by human rights activists, government officials and intellectuals as evidence of rising Islamic fanaticism and growing intolerance toward religious minorities in Pakistan, where about 96 percent of the 126 million citizens are Muslim.

The case initially was used by the government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto as a catalyst to liberalize the country's blasphemy laws, but the government abandoned the effort in the face of protests by Pakistan's powerful Muslim clergy.

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Killer Popcorn Takes Bite

Washington Post Service

Talk about a disaster popping up. Unfazed by big-screen mayhem and gore, the news last year that America's favorite movie snack is an X-rated health hazard has sent moviegoers screaming from the concession stands.

It has been a bitter kernel for U.S. theater owners to swallow.

Cineplex Odeon of Toronto, the United States' third-largest theater owner, on Wednesday blamed 43 percent of its \$14.2 million loss last year on eroding popcorn sales and the costs of trying to put some sizzle back in the chain's snacks.

Howard Lichtenman, executive vice president of Cineplex Odeon, said the culprit was "The Great Popcorn Oil Spill."

But sales are plumping up again, theater owners say.

Washington-based Center for Science in the Public Interest said last April that a medium, plain serving of popcorn had twice as much saturated fat as a Big Mac and large fries.

Cineplex Odeon was not alone in singling the popcorn blues: United Artists, AMC and General Cinema — with a total of more than 5,000 screens — also blamed the popcorn panic for falling sales and profit last year.

The movies didn't help much either, Mr. Lichtenman said.

"In 1993 we had 'Jurassic Park,' which was a huge popcorn film," he said. "One of the biggest films of '94 was 'Forrest Gump.' That was not a popcorn film."

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Newsstand Prices

	France	UK	U.S. Mil (Eur.)
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luembourg	60.1 Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Oman	8.00 Rials
Egypt	1,500 E.P.	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	2,000 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	900 CFA	Senegal	900 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Tunisia	225 PTAS
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	11.45 Dm
Jordan	12,500 Dr.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dhs
Lebanon	U.S. \$1.50	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	\$1.10

A widely publicized study by the Wash-

ington-based Center for Science in the Public Interest said last April that a medium, plain serving of popcorn had twice as much saturated fat as a Big Mac and large fries.

The agreement, which the lawyers said he signed Monday at the mental hospital where he has been confined since he was found not guilty by reason

of insanity, provides for Mr. Hinckley's cooperation in the sale of his life story.

But Mr. Hinckley would get no more than a small share of the profit, lawyers said.

The financial benefits would go to the three men besides Mr. Reagan who were wounded in the attack — James S. Brady, then the White House press secretary; Timothy J. McCarthy, then a Secret Service agent, and Thomas K. Delahanty, then a police officer.

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Cross-Cultural Alliances/Carmaking Around the Globe

Mazda and Ford Move in Tandem, but Not Too Closely

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

HIROSHIMA, Japan — As a senior executive for Ford Motor Co. in Venezuela, Germany and the United States, Henry D.G. Wallace honed his skills as a trouble-shooter by wandering into people's offices for informal talks that kept him in touch with corporate undercurrents.

But since joining Mazda Motor Corp. here last year as executive vice president, the tall, broad-shouldered Englishman has found his traditional approach hindered by an inability to speak Japanese and a rigid corporate culture.

"It's a kind of frustration," said Mr. Wallace, who at 6-feet 2-inches (1.88 meters) tall must often bow his head when entering offices at Mazda's headquarters. "You have to get your ideas embedded much lower into the organization at an earlier stage than in a Western company, and that's a big challenge for somebody in my position."

Cultural differences, however, are just the beginning of the challenges faced by Mr. Wallace and three other Western executives on loan from Ford. The American automaker owns 24.5 percent of Mazda and sent several of its top managers last year, responding to a request by Mazda's main creditor, Sumitomo Bank.

The immediate task was to inject management oversight that would help the unprofitable Japanese company move into the black. After an expected loss of 33 billion yen (\$340 million) in the year through March 1995, the company now says it may return to profitability in the next financial year. The expected loss this year is on a current basis, which is before taxes and includes investment returns.

The Ford executives, none of whom can function professionally in Japanese, have provided a presence that is helping Mazda to recover by making tough decisions to slash production, model lineups and work-force levels. But the nitty-gritty work of squeezing suppliers to lower costs or streamlining production methods is entirely the result of Mazda's work. Ford and Mazda executives said.

"Our current efforts to get out of the red have absolutely nothing to do with Ford," said Yoshihiro Wada, Mazda's president, who denied speculation that Ford executives had taken over effective management of the company. "Given the long lead times in this industry, there's no possibility that our business with Ford will have any effect on Mazda's recovery this year or next."

INSTEAD, the primary focus of the Ford executives is the more important and long-term challenge: integrating Mazda into Ford's global production system.

The challenge goes beyond language and corporate culture to a fundamental reconsideration of the basic systems Mazda uses to design and manufacture automobiles. The goal is to have Mazda design a platform — the underbody and basic structural parts of a car — for vehicles that can be built at Ford and Mazda plants worldwide. The platform will have to allow both companies to fashion



Mazda cars rolling off an assembly line in Japan. The goal is to have common underbody and basic structural parts with Ford.

cars consistent with their own brand identities.

Designing a platform can cost billions of dollars and is the most expensive aspect of developing a new vehicle. By sharing a platform, Mazda and Ford can save money for improving environmental and safety technologies, reducing costs to consumers or building plants in emerging markets like China.

In the past Ford and Mazda, as well as Toyota Motor Co., General Motors Corp. and other companies have built different cars for different markets derived from the same platform. Ford is also in the process of integrating its European and North American design operations.

BUT never have two major companies agreed on a common global platform for a vehicle representing a vital segment of their product lineups.

"In terms of the size of the companies and the level of integration, they are on the frontier," said Takahiro Fujimoto, an assistant professor of economics at Tokyo University. "It will be very difficult, but it's almost an imperative for companies that want to survive as global players."

As more car companies develop and share platforms, Mr. Fujimoto added, the auto industry may come to resemble the personal-computer industry, which is dominated by open architectures. If so, the 30 or so major car companies now operating may survive as interdependent entities rather than fold or consolidate into a small group of mammoth enterprises, as many predict.

The number of world-class producers actually may increase with the emergence of

Chinese and Korean companies in the future," Mr. Fujimoto said.

Since Ford took its stake in Mazda in 1979, the two companies have enjoyed an often tense, but mutually beneficial relationship considered among the closest in the industry.

Ford helped in the early 1980s after rising oil prices hit sales of Mazda's cars, many of which relied upon gas-guzzling rotary engines.

Mazda next came to Ford's rescue, tutoring the American company on how to design small cars and manage lean-production systems. The basic design of Ford's popular American Escort model, for instance, is based on Mazda's Familia model.

In recent years, however, Ford has been dominant. Mazda's finances weakened after it introduced a slew of high-end vehicles just as Japan's economy entered its longest post-war recession. In 1992, Ford bought half of AutoAlliance International, Mazda's plant near Detroit. Ford took over management of the plant this year.

In Europe, Ford will begin to supply Mazda about 25,000 subcompact cars later this year, allowing the Japanese automaker to augment its lineup with locally produced vehicles without having to make a major investment in a new plant. By April or May, the companies will decide whether to produce pickup trucks jointly in a new plant in Thailand.

Both companies also are investors in Kia Motors Corp. of South Korea. Ford holds 10 percent and Mazda has 8 percent.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Wada denied speculation that Ford might take a controlling stake in Mazda. Mr. Wallace said he did not know why Ford "would need to or want to."

"We recognize we're competitors in the marketplace," Mr. Wallace said. "But at the same time, I would like to make sure that Mazda is going to be strong in the future."

THOUGH the long-term relationship laid the groundwork, having Mazda design a global platform for both companies would require wrenching changes in the way it operates. Mazda remains very much a Japanese company, with ingrained business practices ill-suited to designing a global platform.

Its engineering tools — from the software used to design and test components to the systems used for procuring parts worldwide — are specific to Japan. Yet the global platform considered would have to be produced on different continents and by different companies.

Designing it would thus require an understanding of worldwide market and production requirements for both companies. Mazda engineers also would have to learn to communicate with component suppliers on three continents to get feedback during design.

Mr. Wallace reckons it will take the better part of this year to assess the prospects of having Mazda build a global platform. Even if all goes smoothly, it would not be until the end of the decade before a vehicle based on the platform rolls off an assembly line. The key issue is the extent to which the two companies' product cycles can mesh, providing mutual merit.

"I'm optimistic," Mr. Wallace said. "But it's like standing at the bottom of a mountain looking up: You know where you want to go, but when you look at what's ahead that can give you a feeling of awe."

Egypt and Israel Fail to Budge From Arms Pact Impasse

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

the two countries. Officials have also suggested that Israel open its nuclear facilities to outside inspections, according to diplomats and reports in the Arabic-language press.

"It seems to me they are now looking at language and positions that will be possible to reconcile publicly," said a Western diplomat who has closely tracked the disagreement.

The diplomat said Egypt appeared to be after "an Israeli commitment to join sometime, and they're going to justify it by making their own acceptance conditional" on Israel's following through on its promise.

Iraq Silent On Germ Program

Agence France-Presse

BAGHDAD — Iraq is still keeping secret the scope of its past biological arms program, the UN disarmament chief, Rolf Ekeus, said here Thursday, dimming hopes of an end soon to the oil embargo.

"This is an area where, unfortunately, we stay quite apart from each other," Mr. Ekeus said at the end of a five-day mission.

Iraq's information minister, Hamad Youssef Hammadi, countered that Mr. Ekeus, chief of the United Nations Special Commission for Disarming Iraq, was being used to keep the more than four-year-old sanctions in place.

"Ekeus is part of the delaying game," Mr. Hammadi said.

"The purpose is to continue with the sanctions."

But Mr. Ekeus gave a positive assessment of his overall talks with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz and the head of Iraq's military industrialization organization, General Amer Mohammed Rashid.

He also reported progress in collecting data on Iraq's chemical arms program, and added that UN weapons inspectors were "convinced" that Iraq did not have the capacity to produce nuclear bombs.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Seamen Block U.K. Ferries

BOULOGNE, France — A Stena Sealink Channel ferry carrying 380 passengers from Dover was forced to change course for the Belgian port of Zeebrugge on Thursday after French seamen stopped it from docking in Calais. All British ferries sailing from Dover to France were being diverted to Zeebrugge to avoid trouble with the French strikers.

Earlier Thursday, the first day of a 48-hour national strike by the seamen, about 500 strikers clashed with riot police in Boulogne. The police fired tear gas to disperse the seamen, some of whom hurled eggs, witnesses said. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests in the 10-minute clash.

All ferry service from France to Britain was halted, along with travel to Corsica and other French islands. But a threatened blockade of the Channel Tunnel did not materialize. The strike was called by seafarers unions to protest the hiring of Polish crews by Britain's Meridian Ferries. Meridian's crew are mainly Polish and are paid less than half the minimum monthly rate for French sailors of 7,000 francs (\$1,350).

A strike by Scandinavian Airlines System ground staff loomed after the collapse of pay talks Thursday. The 1,700 Danish SAS ground staff members said they would strike next Thursday, which would paralyze domestic as well as SAS's international flights through its Copenhagen hub.

The Turkish government, citing reasons of national security, ordered workers of state-owned Turkish Airlines to postpone for 60 days a strike over pay planned for Friday. But 2,300 workers in the ground handling crew, which was not affected by the government's ruling, said they would go on strike.

Iranian Airlines will start charging foreigners 15 percent more than it does local residents, an official said. The move, to take effect May 1, will bring the airline 200 million rupees (\$64 million) in new revenue, the official said.

South Korea and Israel agreed Thursday to waive visa requirements for short-term visits, allowing one another's nationals to visit for 90 days visa-free effective May 24, the Foreign Ministry in Seoul said.

Air-India's cabin crew association indefinitely stopped a nine-day job action, an airline spokeswoman said Thursday. Members had been reporting sick to protest suspension orders issued to 19 crew members and to demand better working conditions, including the right to refuse to serve liquor.

(Reuters)

Ships Anchor Off Somalia as UN Prepares to Leave

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

ABOARD THE BELLEAU WOOD, off Somalia — Thousands of troops, scores of aircraft and more than 20 ships are poised off the coast of Somalia, part of an American-led operation to help the United Nations pull out its peacekeepers during the first week of March.

Senior military officials here say the show of military might, planned to avoid troop landings on religious holidays or on days when Somalis hold demonstrations, is meant as a limited mission with only peaceful objectives.

But even though warring Somali clan leaders told military commanders Wednesday that they would not attack during the evacuation, American officials say they are wary.

Lieutenant General Anthony

dollar UN operation that began in late 1992, first as an American-led mission to relieve a famine and stop a civil war that had killed tens of thousands of Somalis.

"We've brought forces in to face the worst-case threat," General Zinni said at a briefing on the amphibious assault ship Belleau Wood, just off the coast of Mogadishu.

The worst case is a deliberate faction-based militia attack, but that is unlikely," he said. "One of our concerns is the spillover from inter-clan fighting. They're waving at me when I go ashore now. They'll throw rocks at me tomorrow."

By the time American Marines, assisted by a small contingent of Italian marines, briefly go ashore, all but about 2,000 United Nations troops will have left. Already, the roughly 4,800 remaining UN peacekeepers have withdrawn to the port and airport in Mogadishu as

soon as the UN and American troops leave.

At the heart of the battle will be the port and the airport. The clan that controls them will also control commerce and the supply of food and the narcotics.

But as it moved from a failed effort to an effort to rebuild a Somali government, the UN mission quickly became bogged down, unable to prevent clan fighting or broker agreements.

Fighting killed thousands of Somalis and scores of peacekeepers. Thirty Americans were killed and 175 wounded.

As the United Nations departs, Somalia is still controlled by warring clans. Western diplomats and relief workers are predicting an all-out battle between clans in Mogadishu as

The U.S. military also wants to make sure that an estimated \$40 million of military equipment leased to the United Nations is not left behind for looters and clan leaders.

This operation has extensive military might even though its troops will not go beyond the port or airport.

There are 23 ships, of which 5 are American, 5 Italian and the rest British, French, Malaysian and Pakistani. There are 80 aircraft and 14,000 troops.

Every effort has been made

to avoid confrontation with the Somalis, General Zinni said.

In response to Somali requests, there will be few American sailors ashore until the main contingent arrives for the final pullout.

The shake-up has further increased fears that Burundi

might erupt into an ethnic war similar to the one in neighboring Rwanda during which 500,000 people were killed last year.

is supposed to come from the main opposition.

Mr. Kanayikiko resigned

Feb. 16 under pressure from the Tutsi party, which also called for a four-day general strike that paralyzed the capital, Bujumbura.

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THE AMERICAS

Democrats Get Taste Of Political Limbo

Deposed Kings of the Hill See How the Other Half Lived

By Katherine Seelye
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When presidents come calling on Capitol Hill, they are usually ushered into stately neoclassical suites or one of the larger ceremonial rooms. But when Bill Clinton came to talk with the 204 House Democrats, they found themselves shunted off into a utilitarian room in the labyrinthine basement of the Capitol, with gray walls and low ceilings and not much room for dignity.

Mr. Clinton joked to those shoehorned in with him that at least they could all see each other. A congressional aide said the Democrats were grateful even for this. "It's been so hard to get rooms for anything," she said. "We feel lucky to have gotten a room at all."

Once synonymous with the term majority party, the Democrats are finding out how the other half lived.

Some are adjusting, others are not.

But as the Republicans celebrated their first 50 days in power on Wednesday, halfway to their promised deadline to overturn two or three generations of Democratic ideals, the opposition remains in a slump, strung out between post-election shock syndrome and a chronic inability to get with the program.

Representative Jim McDermott, Democrat of Washington and a psychiatrist, has been watching his colleagues struggle through the different stages of

loss: denial, apathy, anger and resolution.

"You find people in all of these stages," he said. "There are people still denying. They are crafting legislation that they actually think will pass. That's denial. But you can't go through a loss without going through these stages."

Unwittingly, the once-dominant Democrats make for a surprisingly compliant opposition. They may have 204 members in the House, but they do not come close to having 204 votes. Sometimes, 50 or 100 or 200 of them will side with the Republicans. The most liberal members march to their own drummers.

At the same time, two dozen conservative Democrats have taken the formal step of declaring their independence, bringing themselves to the brink of secession and raising the basic question of what it means to be a Democrat.

From the Republican vantage point, the Democrats are not grounded in reality.

"They have not accepted, in a psychological sense, the election results," said Tony Blankley, the spokesman for Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House. "They don't really see Dick Armey as majority leader and Newt Gingrich as speaker. They know Dick and Newt are in those roles, but they think fax has put them in a parallel universe where the real reality doesn't exist."

In addition to their denial and their multifactionalism, the Democrats also appear to be leaderless, in part because there are no followers.

These 50 days have been particularly grim for Democrats as

they watch Republicans push



House Republicans holding aloft American flags and copies of their "Contract With America" during a rally on Capitol Hill to mark the halfway point of what they call their "revolution" to revamp the federal government in 100 days.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Praises Canadian Unity

OTTAWA — President Bill Clinton gave strong backing Thursday to a united Canada in the face of Quebec's latest independence drive, telling Parliament that Canada is a model of how people of different cultures can live together.

"In a world darkened by ethnic conflicts that tear nations apart, Canada stands as a model to the entire world of how people of different cultures can live together in peace, prosperity and mutual respect," Mr. Clinton said to loud applause.

The American's comment was a modification in its policy of strict neutrality on efforts by some Quebec politicians to secede from Canada and was likely to stir sharp debate in America's northern neighbor. After his speech, Mr. Clinton was to meet Quebec's separatist leader, Lucien Bouchard.

Mr. Clinton, on a two-day visit to Canada, reminded Parliament of a comment that President Harry Truman made in the same locale in 1947: "Canada's notable achievement of national unity and progress through accommodation, moderation and forbearance can be studied with profit by sister nations."

"Those words ring every bit as true today," he said.

(Reuters)

Battle Brews on Affirmative Action

WASHINGTON — Republican calls to dismantle affirmative action programs are creating tensions in both parties, with some Republicans fearful that they will be accused of racial insensitivity and some Democrats uneasy about the political consequences of drawing battle lines on the issue.

The debate, which has extended to the early skirmishing among candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, reached the House floor for the first time Tuesday night. All but 44 Democrats joined Republican lawmakers in killing a federal program that provides tax breaks to companies that sell broadcast outlets to minorities.

Republicans had made it especially difficult for Democrats to buck the repeal of the program because it was tied to a popular 25 percent tax deduction for self-employed people who buy their own health insurance.

Some Republican lawmakers worry that, like abortion, affirmative action will only distract them from more important matters, while others believe the climate is ripe for attacking what they consider to be unconstitutional protections of certain groups of people at the expense of others.

Some Democrats are eager to engage the Republicans in debate on affirmative action. Others, still reeling from the November elections and the defection of white male voters, are uncertain about pursuing a strategy to defend programs aimed at remedying discriminatory patterns.

(WP)

Quote/ Unquote

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, on the "Contract With America" legislative agenda: "I don't recall in Indiana or elsewhere in the nation where I campaigned, the foreign policy plank discussed. Suddenly, because it's in the 'Contract With America,' it zips in here on the Senate side. Certainly the Senate in its deliberative qualities will think about them some more, examine them and maybe save the country from the worst excesses."

(AP)

Mexico Abducts Rebel's Kin, Group Says

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

ORIZABA, Mexico — Federal police men abducted the brother and parents of a Mexican rebel leader here earlier this month, apparently to use them as bargaining chips to win the rebel's surrender, according to Mexican human-rights observers.

The accusations are among a list of complaints by human rights groups that Mexican government forces have engaged in summary executions, torture, illegal searches and unconstitutional arrests in trying to quell a peasant rebellion begun almost 14 months ago in the southern state of Chiapas.

Critics accuse the government of using desperate measures to wipe out the uprising by the Zapatista National Liberation Army in hopes of restoring foreign invest-

ment confidence in a nation undergoing economic crisis.

On Monday, the government announced the first death of a rebel since President Ernesto Zedillo ordered the military sweep of rebel strongholds on Feb. 9. The government said the man had been killed during a rebel attack on a patrol.

But in a report from La Granda, The Associated Press quoted the victim's wife as saying he had been shot in the face by troops as he lay on the ground with his hands bound. Neither version of the events could be confirmed independently.

The government's National Human Rights Commission asserted in a report this week that at least four of seven alleged Zapatistas captured in southern Veracruz state this month bore signs of torture and that they appeared to have been forced to sign confessions.

Another rebel leader whom the govern-

ment claims was captured by the police here in Orizaba, 240 kilometers (150 miles) southwest of Mexico City, may have been prompted to surrender after the police stormed his family's house and dragged away the suspect's father, mother and brother.

Mariclaire Acosta, a human rights activist, accused agents of the Federal Judicial Police of holding the family hostage to force the surrender of the suspect, Francisco Alejandro Santiago Garcia.

■ Zedillo Pushes for Talks

Less than two weeks after he launched a failed manhunt to capture the head of the uprising, President Zedillo has offered the rebel leader protection in an effort to open peace talks.

Mr. Zedillo said he would ask Congress to help draw up a law that would guarantee the security of all rebel leaders who agreed to take part in future negotiations.

Republicans Propose Bleeding or Killing Many Aid Programs

By Jerry Gray
New York Times Service

this year, but would be cut by about 15 percent or \$47 million in 1996, and about 30 percent or \$94 million in 1997.

Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin and the ranking member on the panel, said, "It represents the first whack in what the speaker has said will be the total elimination of many social programs championed by Democrats for decades."

Calling the action a first installment on their promise to balance the budget, Republicans approved cuts in job training and education programs, assistance to homeless youth and veterans, foreign aid to Russian republics, UN peacekeeping aid and federal subsidies to the Corporation for Public Broad-

casting.

The Republicans' spending plans for this year also would drastically alter some foreign-aid policies.

They would cut \$47.7 million

of a promised \$850 million in assistance to the new, independent states of the former Soviet Union, and \$4.5 million of the \$75 million that the United States had pledged to contribute this year to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

A last-minute appeal from the White House spared aid to Egypt and Jordan from the list.

Other programs facing elimination are the drug-free schools program (\$481.9 million), an education program for homeless youth (\$28.8 million), job training for homeless veterans (\$5 million) and a program to provide a high school equivalency diploma to migrants (\$8.1 million), as well as college assistance programs for migrants (\$2.2 million).

"There's too much money and too much personnel to administer — we have to cut something," said John E. Porter, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the health, labor and education subcommittee, noting that there were 163 federal job-training programs and 240 education programs.

The cuts, known as rescissions, are part of a midyear review that is a common occurrence on Capitol Hill.

The most influential of the subcommittees — labor, health and human services and education — proposed cutting \$4.3 billion affecting 142 programs, including 84 that were targeted for elimination.

Among them were dozens of youth-training and education programs, such as the Clinton administration's "Goals 2000," which sets national standards for secondary education.

Republicans would also reduce the \$3.5 billion Head Start program by \$105 million; eliminate \$1.3 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program, which provides fuel oil to the needy, and mark for termination a host of grants, such as the National Science Scholars (\$4.4 million) and the Jenkins Fellowships (\$7.5 million).

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting's \$285.6 million budget was not targeted for cuts.

Away From Politics

• Little progress has been made in recent years in narrowing the income gap between whites and blacks, according to two reports issued by the Census Bureau. The reports said that in 1993 the median income for black men employed full time was \$23,020, about three-quarters of the \$31,090 for white men, a proportionate disparity that improved only slightly since 1979.

(NYT)

• A notebook bearing the fingerprints of two Muslim fundamentalists convicted of bombing the World Trade Center was found in a car belonging to the man accused of murdering Rabbi Meir Kahane, two law-enforcement officials testified at the trial of 11 men in New York. They are accused of plotting to bomb buildings and bridges in the city and of being involved in Rabbi Kahane's killing.

(Reuters)

• The United States plans a monument to honor veterans of the Korean War, said General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It will be located opposite the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

(Reuters)

• Hours after giving a standing ovation to James S. Brady, who became a gun-control advocate after he was crippled in 1981 in an attack on President Ronald Reagan, the Virginia House of Delegates passed a law allowing virtually any law-abiding resident over 21 to carry a concealed weapon.

(WP)

A Vaccine for Hepatitis A

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved the first vaccine to prevent hepatitis A, a common "traveler's" disease spread by food or water or close person-to-person contact.

The agency said SmithKline Beecham was given the license to market the vaccine, Havrix, which is already sold in more than 40 countries.

Agency officials said more than 23,000 cases of hepatitis A, an inflammation of the liver, were reported in the United States in 1992, although 100,000 to 150,000 Americans are estimated to be infected every year.

It said the vaccine was tested in Thailand under the auspices of the U.S. Armed Forces Research Institute for Medical Sciences and the Thai government.

Of more than 19,000 Thai children given the vaccine, the effectiveness rate was 84 percent, the agency reported.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Hard Times on the Beachfront at Uruguay's Jet-Set Resort

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay — It is summer in the Southern Hemisphere, and once again this resort town on the Atlantic has been transformed into a playground for Latin America's jet-setters.

Punta del Este is South America's version of Palm Beach or the French Riviera, a place where luxury apartment towers line avenues along pristine beaches and where rows of million-dollar homes with manicured gardens and miniature rolling hills sit in pine forests.

Up and down its miles of white sandy beaches dotted with colorful umbrellas sunbathers bask in the summer glow as windsurfers, jet skiers and speed boats vie for space on the open sea.

The day in Punta Del Este begins between noon and 2 during summer, when visitors start from a night of vigorous partying that typically ends about 6 A.M. Dinner starts at midnight and most clubs and discos do not open until 2 A.M., the hour when most shops and businesses close.

Between December and March, the population of Punta del Este swells from 15,000 to

500,000, mainly affluent Argentines, who take the 40-minute plane ride from Buenos Aires.

This summer, however, a visitor could well believe that Punta del Este was in the middle of a recession.

On Gorlero Avenue, the main thoroughfare, elegant boutiques, trendy cafés and souvenir shops were mostly empty.

The word around town was that the Argentines were hurting this year because of accelerating inflation in Uruguay, regional fallout from the Mexico currency crisis and uncertainty over coming elections at home.

"This is one of the worst years ever," said Rafael Pérez, who manages a café here.

"All I hear are complaints, complaints that the prices are too high. And this from snobby Argentines who used to throw pesos around like they were money from a Monopoly game."

Making matters worse for Punta, as the town is commonly called, was a campaign by Argentines this year that encouraged residents to spend their vacations within the country.

It was accompanied by a directive from the Argentine president, Carlos Saúl Menem, prohibiting government officials from spending the

summer in Punta, to avoid giving any impression that his administration was living lavishly.

The only businesses that seemed to do well this year were supermarkets, which tourist officials here said reported a 50 percent rise in sales attributed mainly to more Argentines doing their own cooking instead of eating at restaurants.

Along the beaches, many Argentines could be seen cooking their own barbecue and making sandwiches, something that several years ago would have seemed unthinkable here. But a coffee cost as much as \$3.

Tourist officials here said the number of Argentines visiting Punta in January dropped 5.2 percent to 45,773 people from 48,287 in the same month last year. A survey of local merchants found that on average revenue was down about 30 percent, the officials said.

Real-estate brokers said that sales and rentals of apartments and houses were down by about 40 percent this year. Argentines make up an estimated 85 percent of the visitors to Punta and hold about 55 percent of the real estate, including most of the 100 or so mansions valued at more than \$1 million each.

"There's no one here this year and the atmosphere just wasn't the same," she said.



U.S. Plans First Port Call to China Since '89 Crackdown

By Jim Mann and Art Pine
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has decided to have U.S. Navy ships make a port call in China this spring in a new step aimed at improving military cooperation between the two countries, U.S. officials say.

It will be the first visit by U.S. warships to China since before 1989 crackdown on democracy demonstrations there. The last port call was a hurried and chaotic one in which U.S. ships pulled into Shanghai just as hundreds of thousands of demonstrators were gathering on the streets of Beijing.

"It was a bloody disaster," James R. Lilley, then the U.S. ambassador to China, recalled of the 1989 port call. "We got the Seventh Fleet out of there fast. The commanders were supposed to fly to Beijing for a banquet in the Great Hall of the People, but we can-

cealed that trip. China declared martial law the next day."

Now, with times more tranquil, U.S. officials have decided to revive this process by making a low-profile call to a port in northeastern China, though the date has not been decided. A U.S. military official said a decision had been made to have a navy ship visit China, and senior administration officials confirmed there will be a port call this spring.

Despite the apparent similarities to the port calls made to China in the late 1980s, the reasons for making them are considerably different now.

During the Reagan and Bush administrations viewed these port calls as a way of demonstrating that the U.S. and Chinese navies were capable of working together to offset the threat of growing Soviet naval power in the Pacific.

Now that the two countries have no

Soviet enemy, the main purpose for the

port calls is to help defuse or stave off tensions between the United States and China, which has been rapidly modernizing its navy.

In October, the American aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and a Chinese nuclear submarine squared off in international waters off China's coast in an encounter that demonstrated the growing potential for naval conflict between the two countries.

Although no shots were fired, the captain of the Kitty Hawk sent aircraft to track the Chinese vessel with anti-submarine warfare devices. China responded by scrambling jet fighters toward the American planes. Afterward, a Chinese official warned that China's military would have authority to shoot in any future incidents.

Pentagon officials have said recently that they hope to start talks with Chinese military leaders on setting up procedures to prevent such incidents.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry, who visited Beijing last fall, has led the way in trying to restore ties between U.S. and Chinese military officials. From the 1989 Tiananmen Square upheavals until 1993, there were no high-level contacts of any kind between U.S. and Chinese military officials.

"I think it is important for our government to have a good working relationship with a country as important as China," Mr. Perry said in October. "I think that should include a defense-to-defense relationship."

Some critics charge that the Pentagon's efforts conflict with other aspects of the Clinton administration's policy toward China. While the Defense and Commerce departments are trying to improve ties with Beijing, U.S. trade officials are threatening China with trade sanctions for copyright violations, and the State Department is condemning China for human rights violations.

"We've got some smart people at the Department of Defense, but they're trying to carry the whole weight of the relationship on their shoulders," said Douglas Paal, former head of Asian affairs for President George Bush's National Security Council, referring to the U.S. relationship with China. "There's no coherent policy behind this."

Clinton administration officials respond that the U.S. ties with China are complex enough to encompass a number of cross-currents at the same time.

"Our relationship with China is greater than the sum of its parts," a senior administration official said this week.

Administration officials say a visit to Beijing next week by Winston Lord, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, is aimed at discussing the broad range of ties between the two countries and at laying the basis for cooperation.

Philippines Modernizing Military

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines signed a \$2 billion military modernization law Thursday, a week after taking China to task for its occupation of a South China Sea reef claimed by Manila.

The law, he said, "sets the stage for the nation to achieve the level of preparedness appropriate for its defense and protection against external threats and foreign aggression."

Military officials said the five-year program would mostly be devoted to the acquisition of naval vessels and fighter interceptors. But Mr. Ramos stressed that the law "is not a reaction" to recent perceived external threats in the Spratly Islands, where China has occupied Mischief Reef, which is claimed by the Philippines.

Foreign Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino, meanwhile, said Thursday that the Philippines and China would meet next month in Beijing to discuss their dispute over the Spratly Islands. He said the talks had been set for May, but both nations agreed to meet earlier. (AP)



Hazel R. O'Leary and Li Peng in Beijing on Thursday.

Bird Haven In China Is Decimated

Reuters

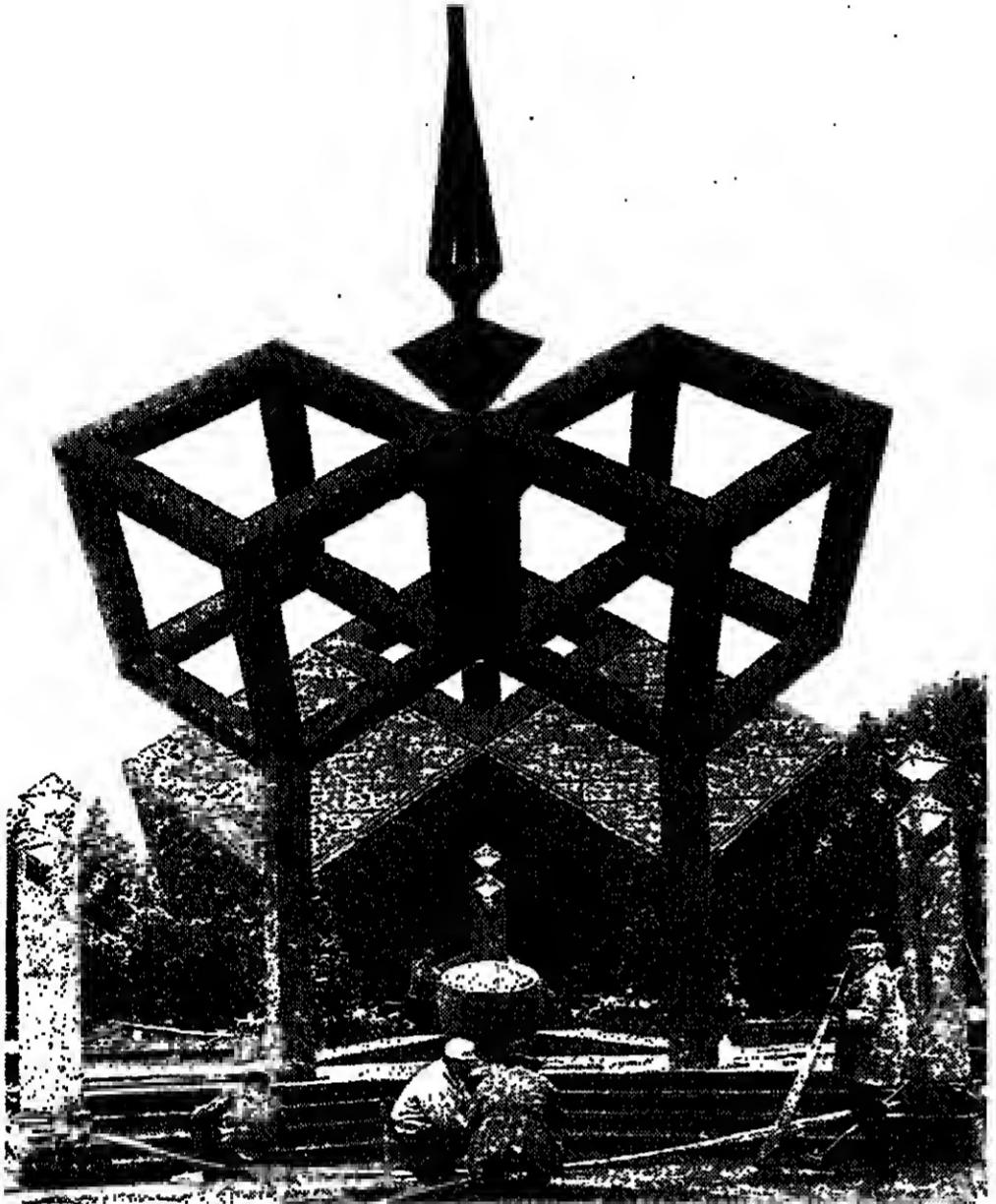
SHANGHAI — The world's largest bird sanctuary, a lake in eastern China, has turned into a killing field, with 300,000 birds slaughtered every year, a Shanghai newspaper reported Thursday.

Huge numbers of birds, including rare white cranes, white storks and swans, migrate to Poyang Lake in Jiangxi province during the winter. But from 800 to 2,000 birds are shot or poisoned to death each day by poachers during the migration season from November to May, Liberation Daily said.

Rare birds are prized by Chinese gourmets and end up in cooking pots in the southern province of Guangdong, Hainan Island and Hong Kong, the paper said. "Numbers of white cranes, white storks, swans and wild geese have slumped precipitously due to increasingly rampant killing by criminal elements and ignorant locals," it added.

But Wei Haichang, the sanctuary's chief administrator, dismissed the report. "I am very angry about it," he said in a telephone interview. He said the figure of 300,000 was close to the total number of birds that migrate to the sanctuary each year from former Soviet states.

In the last two or three years the sanctuary has lost 10,000 birds a year to poachers, he said. Police have since been deployed and the mass slaughter has ended.



LAST TOUCHES — Taiwanese preparing a monument to be unveiled Tuesday that commemorates a 1947 massacre. Thousands were killed when Nationalist troops crushed a riot triggered when a government official kicked a woman selling untaxed cigarettes.

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REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on Page 15

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EUROPE

NATO Pushes Claes to Put Quick End to Bribery ScandalBy Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — NATO governments reiterated their support on Thursday for Willy Claes, the alliance's secretary-general, who is under the cloud of a Belgian bribery scandal, while a former political colleague and suspect in the affair said Mr. Claes had not been involved.

But Mr. Claes remained under pressure to put a quick end to the affair, according to sources, who said speculation about his involvement was a serious distraction from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's need to craft a new relationship with Russia, set criteria for members from Eastern Europe, and draw up plans for the

possible evacuation of United Nations forces from the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Claes kept a low profile on Thursday, breaking with usual NATO practice by not meeting reporters after holding talks with Slovenia's foreign minister.

Lawyers for Etienne Mange, the former treasurer of Belgium's Flemish Socialist Party who was arrested last week in connection with the affair, issued a statement on Thursday effectively admitting Mr. Mange's full responsibility for having accepted a "gift" to the party of 50 million Belgian francs (about \$2 million) in 1989 from Agusta, an Italian helicopter maker.

That was shortly after the company won an 8 billion franc order from the Belgian Air Force for 46 helicopters.

Also Thursday, the Socialist Party president, Louis Tobback, affirmed that Mr. Mange had mentioned the offer briefly at a meeting, but that Mr. Tobback, Mr. Claes and Frank Vandebroucke, another senior party official and Belgium's current foreign minister, immediately refused the offer.

Mr. Claes raised fresh questions about his involvement on Wednesday when he first denied, then acknowledged having been present at the meeting where the Agusta offer was discussed.

Mr. Claes, who was economics minister at the time, and Mr. Vandebroucke said they had rejected the offer and had not discussed it again.

NATO ambassadors had expressed their unanimous support for Mr. Claes on Tuesday after he briefed them on the affair.

On Thursday, Mr. Claes had private contacts with some NATO ambassadors, who "reiterated their total confidence," a source close to Mr. Claes said. "We're confident that we will quickly put this behind us."

Mr. Claes is to visit Washington between March 3-9 to discuss the situation in the former Yugoslavia and relations with Russia with President Bill Clinton, and he will seek to firm up support for NATO with the new Republican leadership of Congress.

Judicial authorities have indicated they would like to question Mr. Claes, who does not have diplomatic immunity in this case.

However, he has stated his willingness to cooperate.

BRIEFLY EUROPE**Santer Vows to Limit Foreign Films**

BRUSSELS — The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, has reassured Europe's filmmakers that limits on Hollywood and other foreign films shown on European Union screens will not be scrapped.

His spokesman said Mr. Santer made the promise at a meeting on Wednesday at which a delegation of filmmakers and actors pleaded for EU help to protect their industry from Hollywood domination.

The European Commission, the EU executive, has to decide by mid-March how to adapt its rules on foreign content in television broadcasts to take account of emerging services like teleshopping.

For now, the EU limits the number of foreign programs allowed on its television channels, but Mr. Santer said the commission was looking at other ways of promoting the EU film industry, perhaps through allowing state aid. (Reuters)

Nuclear-Fuel Ship Leaves France

CHERBOURG, France — A British ship carrying reprocessed nuclear fuel left for Japan by a secret route on Thursday after French sailors prevented protesters from blocking the shipment.

The ship, the Pacific Pintail, left the Channel port of Cherbourg escorted by four French naval vessels and six rubber dinghies carrying commandos.

Environmental groups have vowed to shadow the Pacific Pintail on its trip, and they tried to prevent it from entering Cherbourg to pick up the nuclear fuel. A savvy spokesman said 20 protesters were intercepted as they sailed three rubber dinghies toward the Pacific Pintail but there was no violence.

Japan sends its spent fuel to Europe for reprocessing into fuel-grade plutonium that is returned to Japan. (Reuters)

Disabled Win Ramps at Opera Ball

VIENNA — A disabled member of Austria's Parliament campaigning to attend Vienna's Opera Ball in her wheelchair said on Thursday she had won a pledge from organizers to install special access ramps.

But her victory came too late for her to be on the dance floor at this year's ball, held Thursday evening. Deputy Therese Haidlmayr said she would watch the dancing from an opera box this year and looked forward to being on dance floor level at the 1996 ball.

Ms. Haidlmayr raised a protest earlier this week when organizers told her she could not take up the dance floor place she had reserved because wheelchairs were not permitted. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries on the information superhighway begins, attended by 45 major business leaders and the telecommunications and industry ministers of the G-7.

BRUSSELS: Vice President Sud Thabo Mbeki of South Africa pays an official visit to the European Parliament.

BRUSSELS: President Jacques Santer of the European Commission meets Vice President Jean-François Rischard of the World Bank.

BRUSSELS: Visit of Foreign Minister Zoran Thaler of Slovenia to discuss negotiations on an association agreement with the European Union.

MEXICO CITY: Alain Lamassoure, French European affairs minister, visits Mexico as the EU seeks to negotiate economic and political partnerships. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Moscow's mayor, Yuri Luzhkov, outlining plans to rebuild Red Square to President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin on Thursday. The three met after a wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Yeltsin Vows to Oversee Army ReformBy Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — With his army bogged down in Chechnya and his popularity ratings wallowing at record lows, President Boris N. Yeltsin said Thursday that he would take personal charge of revamping the military.

"We have to be tough and firm so military people believe that there will be reforms," he said. "As president and commander-in-chief, I am prepared personally to control the course of the reforms."

Yet, even as Mr. Yeltsin tried to project an image of leadership and resolve at a wreath-laying ceremony for Defenders of the Fatherland Day, there were new reminders of the damage that has been done to his government and personal prestige by the war in Chechnya.

In a new poll by the All-Russia Public Opinion Research Center, more than half the respondents said they wanted Mr. Yeltsin to resign immediately, while two-thirds said that he should not run for reelection next year. Just 9 percent approve

of the way he is handling his job, a figure in line with other recent public opinion surveys.

More than twice as many respondents blame Mr. Yeltsin for the bloodshed in Chechnya as blame the separatist Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, who has been demonized by official Russian propaganda.

The results of the poll of more than 1,500 urban residents across Russia were published on Thursday in the liberal newspaper Segodnya.

Mr. Yeltsin's defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, who has been tireless in his search for a scapegoat for the Chechen morass, settled Thursday on the mothers of Russian soldiers.

In remarks to veterans, he said mothers who have tried to extract their soldier sons from harm's way in Chechnya had caused 400 of them to "disappear without a trace."

He did not explain how the mothers had caused this to occur, beyond saying: "Some of them have simply been taken prisoner, some have been killed. This is

what the thoughtlessness and rashness of the so-called mothers' movement has produced. We want to have their husbands explain how they allowed this to happen."

General Grachev also repeated his conviction that the Chechen campaign has been a success. He said that considering the scale of the fighting, casualties, which are thought to include tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers, were not great "from a military point of view."

He added that negative coverage of the war is the result of news organizations having been "bought." He declined to be specific.

Marking the Defenders of the Fatherland holiday, which in the Soviet era was known as Army Day, Mr. Yeltsin stressed the need to help the army overcome the elaborate problems that the Chechen campaign has laid bare.

General Grachev and other top military officers have complained loudly that the government is not sufficiently financing the armed forces and endangering the country's security.

Russians Shell Chechen Positions Around Grozny

Reuters

ARGUN, Russia — Russian forces shelled rebel positions Thursday to the south, west and east of Chechnya's capital, Grozny, in an attempt to tighten their grip on the separatist region.

Rebels said artillery and helicopter gunships pounded Argun, 15 kilometers (9 miles) east of Grozny.

The Russian troops sent to crush Chechen separatists on Dec. 11 gained control of Grozny earlier this month and were seeking Thursday to consolidate the advantage they gained this week by encircling the capital.

Residents of Goitsy, 13 kilometers south of Grozny, said the town was shelled Wednesday

day and Thursday morning.

Shells also hit Alkhanyurt, just west of Grozny, on Thursday, and rebel forces said their stronghold in Shali, south of the capital, was shelled overnight.

The Russians, who blocked the last open road into Grozny earlier this week, were pushing slowly into outlying areas.

Don't Sink Peace Plan, U.K. Urges Protestants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — Britain appealed Thursday to Protestants in Northern Ireland to join in talks on the province's future and warned that a refusal could doom the fragile peace.

Protestant politicians, who are determined to keep Northern Ireland linked with Britain, initially rejected a framework for talks released Wednesday by Britain and Ireland after two years of negotiations.

Michael Ancram, a junior

minister in Britain's Northern Ireland Office, said suggestions that Britain was giving in to the Irish Republican Army were "a very dangerous misinterpretation of what we're trying to do."

"Unless we actually can come to a political accommodation which is acceptable across the broad spectrum of the community in Northern Ireland," he said in a television interview, "then we are never going to be able to underpin peace."

"What peace cannot survive

would be a political vacuum, a political stalemate, and I hope we will not see that," he added.

While other parties and commentators said the framework document should be given a chance, the initial reaction from Protestant Unionist politicians was condemnation.

Ken Maginnis, of the Ulster Unionist Party, said, "If I accepted it, I would be accepting something against the will of the greater number of people in Northern Ireland that would in-

cludeably trounce us in a united Ireland."

The framework proposals include a new elected assembly in Northern Ireland with safeguards to ensure that representatives from the Roman Catholic minority would not be ignored, changes in British law and the Irish Constitution to guarantee Northern Ireland's right to choose its destiny, and new bodies to promote cooperation.

(AP, Reuters)

Kenneth M. Setton, 80, Medieval Historian, DiesBy Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

Dr. Kenneth M. Setton, 80, one of the foremost interpreters of medieval Europe and the Crusades, the papacy and the dawn of the Renaissance, has died in Princeton, New Jersey.

The cause was complications from a stroke he suffered a few weeks ago, according to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, at which Mr. Setton was a former faculty member. He joined the institute in 1968 as a professor of history and reached emeritus status in 1984.

Mr. Setton, a Princeton resident, had been preparing his latest book for publication, "Venetian and British Reports from Istanbul in the 18th Century."

He spent nearly two decades finishing his four-volume "The Papacy and the Levant, 1204-1571." Other works included "Christian Attitudes Toward the Emperor

in the Fourth Century," "Venice, Austria and the Turks in the 17th Century," and "Western Crusades."

He was also the editor in chief of a five-volume "History of the Crusades."

Emmanuel Robles, 80, French Novelist, Is Dead

PARIS (AP) — Emmanuel Robles, 80, author of nearly 40 works exploring the human condition and a friend of Albert Camus, has died, his publisher, Seuil, announced Thursday.

He died Wednesday in Boulogne-Billancourt. The cause of death was not immediately known.

Mr. Robles was perhaps best known for "Montserrat," a play about the Venezuelan resistance to the Spanish invasion. The work was translated into more than 20 languages and sold in more than 40 countries.

A prolific writer of novels, plays, poetry,

essays and short stories, Mr. Robles was fascinated with the brotherhood of Mediterranean cultures and the conflict between violence and humanity.

Bob Stinson, 35, who played lead guitar in the 1980s rock band the Replacements, was found dead in his Minneapolis apartment on Saturday. The cause was an overdose of a substance that has not yet been identified, said his mother, Anita Stinson Kurth.

Walter Williams, 76, the husband of Myrtle Evers-Williams, the newly elected leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died Wednesday after a long battle with cancer in Bend, Oregon.

Mary Dwight B. McNair Scott, 87, an emeritus professor of biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, died earlier this month in Philadelphia from a heart attack, her family reported from Bern.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Up to Northern Ireland

The governments of Ireland and Britain have taken a bold step toward peace in Northern Ireland. They released a joint document outlining a framework for resolving the bloody conflict of the last 25 years. The framework is not binding but is merely a set of suggestions that any party to further discussions can accept or reject.

As a road map for the next steps toward peace, it is reasonable and fair to all sides.

The document's main purpose is to initiate a democratic process for deciding the fate of Northern Ireland. It recognizes that both Unionists and republicans will have to make difficult compromises. This process stops short of guaranteeing that no change will come about without the consent of the majority in Northern Ireland. At the same time it would amend the Irish constitution to forge its historical claim to the six northern counties.

So far, Irish republican leaders have been more receptive to the new framework than have Protestant leaders — even though it represents huge compromises for Ireland and for Republicans. In contrast, the Reverend Ian Paisley, head of the Democratic Unionist Party, de-

cided the document a nightmare. This is not surprising; Mr. Paisley, who represents the most extreme wing of Protestant Unionism, has built his political career on intransigence. James Molyneaux, whose Ulster Unionist Party is the biggest Protestant body, was less wittering but still highly wary.

The British government has wisely decided to print 600,000 copies of the document so that citizens of Northern Ireland can see for themselves what it contains, rather than being swayed by the characterizations of their political leaders. Extremist leaders in Northern Ireland, unless they learn to change quickly, may soon find themselves obsolete. If they refuse even to discuss measures that would allow all citizens an equal voice in their future, they will paint themselves — quite accurately — as demagogues.

This document represents a rare chance to let go of old hatreds. All over the world, from Cambodia to El Salvador to the Middle East, old enemies are struggling in this direction. The citizens of Northern Ireland deserve no less.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

CIA Spying in France?

In an odd way, the espionage contretemps between the United States and France that roared into view on Wednesday may be a sign of progress for the CIA. If the French accounts are correct, at least the agency was spying on something that matters, specifically French efforts in 1993 to block an international trade agreement and to thwart the marketing of American movies and television shows in France. At a time when U.S. national security is increasingly defined by economic interests, it is reassuring to see the lumbering intelligence apparatus in Washington turning away from the obsolete work of monitoring Russian military forces.

But the methods reportedly involved, including efforts to bribe French officials, were wrong. While it was clearly acceptable during the Cold War to pay Soviet informants for secret information about Moscow's nuclear forces, it is not appropriate to bribe French officials for political or economic information.

No one should be shocked to discover that the CIA may have been spying on an ally. Even in the bleakest days of the Cold War, Washington collected information about political developments in NATO countries. There was always suspicion between Washington and Paris, rooted in Charles de Gaulle's tempestuous independence. The French government was charmed two years ago when it was disclosed

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Rethink Farm Subsidies

Perhaps the Clinton administration's Agriculture Department ought to spend a little time reading what the Clinton administration's Council of Economic Advisers had to say about farm subsidies.

President Bill Clinton has decided not to take on the farm program this year, a position consistent with a budget that takes a standstill attitude toward the deficit. Oh, yes, the administration wants farm subsidies to come down, but its small cuts are proposed only in 1998 and after — which is to say, after the next election. Senator Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana, is taking a more courageous path. He has proposed a \$15 billion cut in agriculture programs over five years, a 30 percent reduction. This makes many of Mr. Lugar's fellow Republicans unhappy and also drew fire from the administration. "I think that is a faster guide than we would propose," said acting Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Rominger, "and I think it is faster than we would be safe for the American economy."

Mr. Rominger's view would seem to fly in the face of what the president's economic advisers said in their annual report released this month. It included a devastating analysis of existing farm programs. Noting that "farmers must be given appropriate market signals so that their decisions will help maximize aggregate economic welfare," the report concludes that farm programs often have almost exactly the opposite result. "Unfortunately," the report to the president says, "some government farm programs impede market processes and efficient choices."

Even government programs that do not involve taxpayer subsidies, the report says, "reduce economic efficiency." For example, "in markets for sugar, peanuts and tobacco . . . prices are supported by cartel-like supply restrictions that are enforced by the federal government." The sugar and peanut programs "impose marketing restrictions in ways that inhibit shifts of production from more costly to less costly producers."

The indictment goes on. "By encourag-

ing overinvestment and overproduction in agriculture," the report says, "the programs affect the allocation of resources in the economy and thereby reduce overall productivity." And "by raising agricultural land values, crop subsidies may raise the financial barriers to entry into farming." The program may even "discourage environmentally beneficial practices" by discouraging rotations into crops not covered by subsidies or price supports.

All in all, an excellent case for revamping the farm program, something Mr. Lugar is battling to do. The senator has it right when he says that his proposals are "fairly strong measures but, I think, fairly modest ones given the enormity of the budget problems we have."

It is a good thing that the president's economists are willing to speak their minds. Too bad that what they are saying on farming is not getting the hearing from him or his Agriculture Department that it deserves. Mr. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, might consider calling them up to testify. He might find them to be friendly witnesses.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment**An Ally's Unwelcome Attention**

France [seeks repatriation] of five Americans on charges of spying. This imbroglio may partly reflect the desire of Charles Pasqua, the interior minister, to divert attention from a bugging scandal. The spying concerned trade, and the episode demonstrates the deepening Franco-American animosity over French attempts to keep out Hollywood films. It also shows the extraordinary reorientation of American intelligence priorities after the Cold War. According to [French counterintelligence] America has 80 agents in France, of whom 30 are under cover. Russia, apparently, merits the attention of only 40. How many, we wonder, are there in Britain?

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

All the Talk About European Security Is Mostly Talk

By Max Jakobson

Helsinki — The debate on European security has been brought down to the level of grass-roots realism by a recent survey of German opinion. According to a report in the International Herald Tribune on Feb. 8, only one in four respondents said German troops should help Poland if Russia were to attack it, but nearly 60 percent said they supported bringing Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO.

The contradiction between the two responses is a symptom of the schizophrenic

iards are unlikely to step into the breach.

The confusion is compounded by the ambiguity in official attitudes on Russia. Is Russia a partner for peace or a potential aggressor? Western governments evade the issue by explaining that NATO membership for Central European countries is meant to promote stability. But if one asks a Pole or a Czech, he will say NATO is needed for defense against Russia.

This gap in perceptions has been widened by the war in Chechnya. It has sharpened the security concerns of Russia's neighbors, but the official Western view is that, while "the excessive force" used by the Russian army is deplored, the war is an internal affair — a human rights issue.

President Bill Clinton's State of the Union speech was revealing. "Not a single Russian missile is pointed at the children of America," he said, and went on to promise that the United States and Russia were on their way to destroying the missiles and the bombers that carry nuclear warheads. That was all on Russia — not one word about Chechnya.

In other words, Russia is important because it has the capacity to hit targets on the American continent, but as the threat of a nuclear attack recedes, the importance of Russia for the national security of the United States diminishes. What the Russian army is doing in its

southern backyard does not merit a mention in the president's speech.

The Russian writer Vasili Aksyonov, who now lives in Washington, has gone a step further. In a recent article in Le Monde, he draws a parallel between the Russian action in Chechnya and the 1989 American operation in Panama. By stemming the Islamic tide along the southern rim of the former Soviet Union, Russia thus joins the West in a global war against international terrorism and crime.

A similar view has been put forward by Jack Matlock, who was U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1987 to 1991. In a detailed article in the Feb. 16 issue of The New York Review of Books, Mr. Matlock says that President Boris Yeltsin had "the obligation to quell an illegal seizure of power within his country" in order to remove Dzhokar Dudayev's "hoodlums from control of Grozny," which had become a major hub of arms and drug trafficking. This was almost word for word what Mr. Yeltsin said in a speech last Friday.

There is another view of the Chechens that deserves attention. In his massive history of the Soviet guerre, Alexander Solzhenitsyn singles out the Chechens as the only people who in the camps totally refused to succumb to "the psychology of submission." It seems that Mr. Yeltsin and his advisers have not read Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book. The writer himself has been strangely silent throughout the war.

In the eyes of people living closer to

the scene, the resistance put up by the Chechens has given the war a significance that transcends the legal justification for the Russian action. It cannot be dismissed as a police raid against robbers and smugglers.

The brutal assault on Grozny is above all a reminder of the way Russia has traditionally behaved toward small nations. That the Russian army has performed poorly is not much of a consolation. Indeed, to someone who, like myself, has been at the receiving end of a Russian offensive, the reports from Chechnya sound depressingly familiar. The Russian army has always relied on brute force and an inexhaustible supply of manpower, rather than on tactical finesse, to achieve its goals.

The war in Chechnya is likely to fade from Western television screens. The process of designing what is grandly called a European security architecture will continue according to its institutional calendar. For NATO, 1995 is a year of study. For the European Union, 1996 will be the beginning of talks on a common foreign and security policy. It will also be a year of presidential elections first in Russia and then in the United States.

European security is being developed like a product designed to please the manufacturer rather than the market. But life has the inconvenient habit of refusing to stand still while politicians deliberate.

International Herald Tribune

America Is Grumpy With the World, and Now It's Campaign Mode

By Flora Lewis

TULSA, Oklahoma — The change in American attitudes, reflected in last year's congressional elections and the new legislative program, has gone much further than people in other countries realize. The main target for discontent is domestic affairs, but there is something of the same irritation and impatient antagonism that Americans express at their own government in their views about the rest of the world.

In Paris just before I left for a conference at the University of Tulsa, French students doing research on American policy asked me if the United States had decided it no longer wanted to dominate and would therefore withdraw. Of course, Americans have never seen things that way. They felt they were generously supporting and protecting others who shared their goals.

Like the Russians, they perceived that they gave much more than they got from allies and dependents. Unlike the Russians, they did, and to mutual benefit.

But now there is less talk of leadership and partnership, and a good deal more about "national interest." That is true in many countries. The difference is that national interest is more narrowly defined, with heavy emphasis on direct economic gain.

This is not a reversion to the adamant isolationism that followed World War I. Americans don't think they can quit the world, nor do they ignore it. But they find it hard to understand, perverse in its demands on behalf of the budget problems we have."

It is a good thing that the president's economists are willing to speak their minds. Too bad that what they are saying on farming is not getting the hearing from him or his Agriculture Department that it deserves. Mr. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, might consider calling them up to testify. He might find them to be friendly witnesses.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Foreigners are welcomed. Immigration during the last generation, although resented in some areas, has added to the immense diversity of American society and you see it on the streets, in the shops and restaurants. What is diminishing is a sense of how to deal with the places these people left behind, and a conviction that it's worth the effort.

The turn against government includes not only doubts about government's competence to deal with internal problems but also how it handles foreign relations. The conservatives dominating the scene don't think much of multilateralism. They seem to believe that the United Nations

now that it is no longer organized in anti-American blocs.

There are, of course, two kinds of conservatives now, potentially in conflict. The traditional ones believe, as President Calvin Coolidge once said, that "the chief business of the American people is business," and they want to be left to get on with it. They want less taxes, less regulation, less bureaucracy, less spending on social welfare, and stronger government only to lock up criminals.

The more radical want a kind of social counterrevolution, to outlaw abortion, restore "family values" (an effort that seems to include patriarchal authority), introduce prayer in public schools.

By William Pfaff

This "religious right" has something in common with fundamentalists in other parts of the world, a nostalgia for a mythical pure and innocent past. But they are a reminder that the separation of church and state was never against religion. Unlike France, where the lay state was established to protect the republic against the power of the church in America it was to protect the variety of churches against the power of the state.

Democrats battered by the Republican sweep etc optimism from the chance that these two Republican currents will split and clash, or that extremists will be popular backlash.

In any case, the 1996 fight for

the White House has begun in

earnest. The United States is now in campaign mode, and that is likely to bring friction in foreign affairs which will be measured by domestic political impact, not just policy. A clash may come sooner than supposed.

Two looming issues are the European push to lift the embargo on Iraq, which the United States opposes, and the congressional push to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia, which Europe opposes. Disagreements are likely to be honed more sharply, compromise harder to reach.

There will be more headaches and less leeway for diplomats. If Americans are pushed too hard, withdrawal could become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

© Flora Lewis

When a Democracy Is in the Business of Monkeyshines

By William Pfaff

Americans has certainly wiped Mr. Balladur's scandal off the front pages. Like the affair of the telephone tap, it bears, in the opinion of most hardened witnesses of French politics, the fingerprints of Charles Pasqua, the interior minister. Mr. Pasqua's rival, Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, has seemed genuinely taken aback by disclosure of the spy affair, and prompted an investigation.

The charge made is that the CIA attempted to bribe two high civil servants and a France Telecom official to provide information on France's positions during the last two years' trade talks. One wonders what the CIA wanted to know that was not to be found in the newspapers. However, spies have to make a living.

The French have done their share of industrial spying in America, as a former head of the country's foreign intelligence agency has admitted. In the 1980s they allegedly infiltrated Boeing, Corning Glass, Texas Instruments, etc., and were caught, eventually making a quiet deal with Washington in which they promised to stay out of the United States.

Since then the trade competition has intensified, and this week's episode is reported by the French press to have followed an American attempt to break up a deal made by the French missile manufacturer Matra with the government of Taiwan. France has also sold Mirage fighters to Taiwan, which before had been a closed American market.

The difficulty is that those countries opposed to EMU will not want it discussed. Indeed, John Major's government has got itself into such a tangle domestically that it will not just have to disagree with any proposals for closer union but denounce them with the fervor of an Old Testament prophet.

These are huge questions. The preparatory study group for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference starts up this June. There is not much time. These fundamental questions need to be tackled soon, since there is at least a chance of monetary union starting as early as 1997.

But the principle failing occurred in the sailing. And the Bellman, perplexed and distressed. Said he had hoped, at least, when the wind blew due East, that the ship would not travel due West!

But other members of the European Union also have problems. The Germans are reluctant to give up the Deutsche mark. In France, voices are raised against federalism. The Italians are cross at the prospect of being excluded from an inner group. Does this mean that a move to European Monetary Union, the next major stage in the integration of Europe, can be written off?

It need not be. For certain points are already clear about the way the Union is going to evolve over the next few years.

• An economic and monetary union in some part of Europe is now inevitable. Fifteen fluctuating currencies in a Union of 370 million people occupying a land area one-third the size of the United States are an increasing absurdity. In a market which trade and travel have rendered one, fluctuating currencies are a tax on money

I liked George Bush a great deal better before he made himself over as George Babbitt, selling automobiles to Japan. Bill Clinton the Arkansas populist I like. Mr. Clinton the huckster for American business I do not like.

I know that "it's the economy, stupid," and that the United States has always been a materialistic and commercial society, more openly so than most other countries. But, as Scott Fitzgerald once wrote, it has also had "about it still that quality of the idea . . . a willingness of the heart." I think the American people elect presidents to conduct the affairs of state and not to peddle American goods. But I am undoubtedly a romantic.

I like the America that still possessed a quality of idea and ideal. I like it a great deal better than I like the America of George Bush. Bill Clinton, Mickey Kantor and Newt Gingrich. I remember that the CIA, in its origins, laid claim to the example of Nathan Hale, who said to his executioners that he regretted "that I have had but one life to lose for my country." Today its members bribe people for commercial secrets.

Walking streets in Paris named after America's great men — Franklin Lincoln, Wilson, Roosevelt (as well as LaFayette and Tocqueville) — I remember another remark of Fitzgerald's, about America's history. He said, "I think it is the most beautiful history in the world." I think that history diminished by what has happened in and since the 1960s, and by what goes on now.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**1895: Strongest Man**

CHICAGO — George S. Spriggs, a mechanic for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is one of the strongest men in the world. Unaided he moved for several feet up a slight incline of track a freight car which, with its contents, weighed 55,000lb. This is thought to be the world's record.

1920: Dry Diplomats

WASHINGTON — Foreign diplomats in Washington have decided to conform to national prohibition and not to exercise the privilege of importing wines and liquors under the diplomatic immunity. It was said that the decision was intended as a courtesy to the laws of the United States, but it was hinted that diplomatic officers were finding it expensive to meet requests of their friends who seek to make

oases of the embassies. The younger diplomats particularly are finding it difficult to resist the pleas of beautiful women begging for bottles of gin which to mix cocktails.

OPINION/LETTERS

Things to Do While the Economic News Is Still Cheery

By James K. Glassman

WASHINGTON — "The performance of the U.S. economy in 1994, was, in a word, outstanding. The economy has not enjoyed such a healthy expansion of strong growth and modest inflation in more than a generation."

President Bill Clinton had reason to brag in the annual economic report he submitted to Congress last week. But he — and the rest of us — should enjoy it while we can because it just won't last. Things will get worse, perhaps much worse.

Sorry to be so pessimistic, but I've been examining the numbers. Like Aesop's ant, we Americans should be taking advantage of the wonderful present to prepare for the gloomy future. Take a closer look:

Defense: The United States is currently spending only about 4 percent of gross domestic product on defense. That figure is the lowest in half a century, and it is the main reason the budget deficit has declined three

years in a row. The Clinton administration crows about reducing the government payroll, but of the 156,000 civilian jobs being cut from 1993 to 1996, some 83 percent are in defense.

The question is, how long can this go on? Military buildups come in cycles. America disarmed after World War II, then rearmed for Korea; it disarmed again in the mid-'60s and re-armed for Vietnam; it disarmed once more in the 1970s, then rearmed in the 1980s.

Now the country is the bottom of the cycle, spending just 16 percent of the federal budget on defense, compared with 50 percent in the early 1960s. No one knows where the next threat is coming from, but it's a good bet that the fall of communism won't end the need to spend lots of money on national security — just as the fall of fascism in 1945 didn't.

Interest rates: Mortgage rates

rose in 1994, but they're still lower than in any year between 1973 and 1992. If history is a guide, higher rates are inevitable, and they'll price many more Americans out of the home-buying market.

Other rates will surely rise as well. For example, the president's experts base their budget projections on the rosy scenario that the rate on three-month Treasury bills will be 5.5 percent and the rate on 10-year Treasury notes will be 7.0 percent. But in the 1980s, rates were never that low in any year. In 1982, the average T-bill rate was 14 percent.

The federal debt is now so high that, if interest rates are just 1 point higher than the White House projects between 1996 and the year 2000, the total deficit will rise by \$142 billion.

The stock market: During the past three years, Americans have poured \$300 billion into stock mutual funds, and, despite a flat performance in 1994, the market has risen an average of 8 percent annually over that time.

Investors have been relatively content — and no wonder. Stocks have enjoyed their lowest volatility in a century. The difference between the high point and the low in each of the past three years "has been around 10 percent versus an average of about 25 percent," said Richard T. McCabe, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch & Co.

Mr. McCabe believes the

calm can't last. With increased volatility could come panic — especially among new investors who aren't used to sharp changes in stock prices. Are mutual funds companies ready for an avalanche of redemptions? Don't count on it.

Entitlements: The Kerrey-Danforth Commission's report on entitlements was largely ignored when it was issued last December, but it contains some frightening statistics that show that we're reaching the high-water mark for Social Security and Medicare. From here on, it's all downhill.

This year, for example, there are about five American workers supporting each retiree. By the year 2030, there will be fewer than three. The Social Security trust fund is now running a fair surplus (which, of course, gets borrowed to help pay for part of the federal deficit). The annual surpluses are narrowing and will disappear entirely within 20 years. Then, by the year 2029, all of the money that has been built up in the fund will be exhausted. If higher taxes are cut out, much lower Social Security benefits are a certainty.

Crime: Last week, four experts gave chilling testimony on crime before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Their message: "The violent crime rate has been dropping, but just wait." Their predictions were based on simple arithmetic. Most crimes are committed by young people, and the population within crime-prone age groups has been dropping. But

"I don't see any good indicators for the future," said Patrick Fagan of the Heritage Foundation, one of the four who testified. "We've got too many violent teens in the pipeline for the next 15 to 18 years."

In an interview, Mr. Fagan also reminded me that the proportion of children born out of wedlock, now at 31 percent, should cross the 50 percent mark between 2010 and 2015. "Everything looks bad," he said.

And that jolly remark pretty well sums up the economic and social outlook.

But Americans should resist the urge to get back in bed and pull the covers over their heads. There is work to be done, and now is the time to do it — while the economy is still strong. The government has to get its fiscal house in order, and people have to start building their own reserves. If we wait too long, the window of opportunity will be slammed shut.

The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Global Economic Policy

Regarding "The G-7 Is Becoming a Cold War Relic" (Thinking Ahead, Feb. 21) by Reginald Dale:

The writer is quite correct to highlight the shortcomings of the Group of Seven — a group representing just 12 percent of the world's people, which attempts to provide leadership on global economic issues. However, it is inconsistent to dismiss our proposal for an Economic Security Council while supporting the idea of an expanded and more representative G-7-style group proposed by Peter Sutherland of the World Trade Organization.

Given the lack of collusion, there is a quite remarkable match between Mr. Sutherland's concern about a "structural deficit" in terms of making and implementing global economic policy and the ideas put forward by the Commission on Global Governance.

The commission's proposal is for a global forum (at the finance minister and heads of government level) that can provide leadership in economic, social and environmental fields. It would comprise the major economies, including Russia and China, plus representation from important regional groupings. There should be no major new bureaucratic apparatus, and it would work closely with the Bretton Woods institutions, not in opposition to them.

Mr. Dale misleads when he suggests that this is a scheme for the world economy to be put under some kind of UN supervision. As proposed, an Economic Security Council would be a deliberative rather than executive body. But, because of its standing, it would be a place like the UN Security Council where states (including the United States) decide they can achieve more by working together than acting separately.

STEFAN NOOREN,
Director, Commission on
Global Governance,
Geneva.

The writer replies: The big difference is that the commission

wants the United Nations involved and Mr. Sutherland does not. Mr. Noreen appears unaware of the enormous political significance, particularly in the United States, of this distinction.

Warnings on Mexico

Robert Kuttner has long been a critic of free trade, so it is not surprising that, in the midst of the peso crisis, he again attacks The North American Free Trade Agreement ("Leave NAFTA's Cheerleaders Down in Their Hole Without a Ladder" Opinion, Jan. 21, 1995). He is wrong to suggest, however, that we exaggerated the gains and dismissed the risks of the pact. In fact, our analysis detailed many of the problems that have now beset the Mexican economy.

Our estimates of the eco-

nomic effects of NAFTA,

spelled out in our 1992 book

"North American Free Trade,"

were conditioned on the continuation of the Mexican reform program, including fiscal and monetary restraint.

We regarded NAFTA as only

one component of a broader

reform process needed to at-

tract substantial capital inflows.

While this assumption was admittedly optimistic, we cautioned that our estimates were designed to portray the outer bound of potential eco-

nomic effects.

Furthermore, we warned in

February 1993 about "a major

cloud ... over Mexican skies"

due to the burgeoning Mexican

current account deficit and the

growing danger of peso over-

valuation. We argued that the

achievement of the trade gains

forecast by our study (and cited by Mr. Kuttner) depended on

Mexico constraining its current

account deficit to about 3 per-

cent of GDP. In the event, Mex-

ico's deficit in 1994 was about

8 percent of GDP.

In addition, recognizing that

countries must adapt to chang-

ing circumstances in world mar-

kets, we recommended in our

February 1993 study "NAFTA:

An Assessment" that "when

new fiscal, monetary, or ex-

change rate policies are adopted

in one of the partner countries,

the others should be consulted

in advance." At a minimum, we

added, "these meetings could

help avert the tendency ... to

blame NAFTA for all plant

closings, labor dislocation and

other bad economic tidings."

In short, we not only drew

attention to the macroeconomic

pitfalls that could and did beset

Mexico, but also accurately pre-

dicted the sort of misinformed

analysis now emanating from

Mr. Kuttner and others.

GARY CLYDE HUBBAUER.

JEFFREY J. SCHOTT.

Institute for International

Economics, Washington.

Corrections

In "A Message of Thanks to Japan's Many Friends" (Opinion, Feb. 8), by Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, the introductory sentence should read: The great earthquake that struck Japan in the early hours of Jan. 17 was the worst natural disaster Japan has experienced in 70 years.

In "The French Campaign Could Yet Be a Roar" (Opinion, Feb. 11), by William Pfaff, the two-round presidential election is said to take place on consecutive weekends. The correct dates are April 23 and May 7.

20,000 years ago we
were on the cutting
edge of communications
technology. And we've
been there ever since.



Some of the earliest attempts to communicate abstract ideas can be found at the Lascaux caves in the Dordogne region of France

Above All, Recalling Their Mates

By Richard Reeves

CANBERRA — On the 53rd anniversary last week of the fall of Singapore to invading Japanese, the Australian government honored the 31,088 Australian men and women taken as prisoners of war during World War II. As the survivors gathered at the war memorial overlooking the city on Feb. 15, police blocked buses carrying Japanese tourists.

They were afraid of what might happen if the old "diggers" saw the children and grandchildren of their guards. Australian memory is

1945 PACIFIC 1995

entwined in these numbers: 8,712 Aussies were captured by Germans during the war and 8,448 of them came home; 22,376 were captured by the Japanese and 8,031 of them died in captivity — the greatest number of them from starvation and exhaustion building the Burma-Thailand railroad. More than a third of Australians, according to polls, believe Japan is still a military threat to their freedom. More than 40 percent believe the Japanese have secret stores of nuclear arms. War and remembrance

But there are different kinds of statistics now. Japan is Australia's principle trading partner — one-quarter of its exports go to Tokyo — and Australian companies have a \$3.1 billion trade surplus with their Japanese customers. So there is an uncomfortable clash between the business of 1995 and the brutality of 1942. As in the United States, Australia does its commercial best to sanitize the events of 50 years ago. The Feb. 15 ceremonies were the first official tribute to the World War II POWs.

The Canberra Times lead story that day referred to "the enemy," avoiding mention of Japan. But the old men remembered; mainly they remembered their "mates," the Aussies who died in Japanese camps. The ceremony went on despite quiet Japanese protests and the complaints of the Japanese ambassador

(A few years ago in Paris at the premiere of "The Last Emperor," a very anti-Japanese film, I found myself seated next to the Japanese ambassador to France. We chatted, but he made no concession that the events depicted on the screen, the invasion of Manchuria, had anything to do with him or his country. They don't acknowledge, they don't apologize, which is why so many Australians still hate them, trade or no trade.)

The ceremonies on a crystal late summer day (in the Southern Hemisphere) were among the most impressive I have ever seen. The Aussies, I guess, learned from the British.

Prime Minister Paul Keating was uncommonly eloquent, leaving men in tears, not all of them Australian, saying:

"Perhaps we should bring two messages to this commemoration. One is the message of faith and courage — the love of freedom and fairness, pragmatism, resourcefulness and perseverance and, above all, the love of this place. The love of Australia ... those indefinable bonds between them we call 'mateship.'"

One of the survivors, Arthur Wright, said: "No man on the Burma line was allowed to die alone. Always he had a mate by his side. You never let a bloke just die."

And Mr. Keating ended with his second message: "We should never forget the evil that was done in these prison camps. The outrage that we feel about what was done on the Burma-Thailand railway ... should never fade. Our children must know these things.... But, too, we must also heal. We owe it to our children that they are not obliged to live in a world poisoned by old hatreds."

It was another example to me of the power of experienced and shared history. Will their children remember? I don't know, and obviously the Australians do not either. The day after the ceremony, the Ministry of Veterans Affairs offered \$20,000 to any playwright who could "help Generation Xers understand what it was like in the Depression and war."

Universal Press Syndicate.

France Telecom

For Starters, a Promise

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — You might well call it a "starter" restaurant: a young and ambitious chef, a modest affair, an equally young clientele with a taste for something new. Martial Enguehard had successfully completed a term as chef at one of France's large hotel chains — at the Sofitel Sevres — fulfilling the French chef's equivalent of military service. He was ready to move on.

Last fall he opened La Timbale Saint-Bernard, a small, narrow restaurant on Rue des Fossés-Saint-Bernard on the Left Bank, a street already known for some good eateries (the fine Lyonnais bistro Moissonnier is at number 28 and the wild Moulin à Vent-Chez Henri at number 20).

Freshly decked in a rather harsh blue-and-yellow decor obviously meant to remind one of the Mediterranean, it's also clearly designed to suggest that this is a nice place but not too fancy or ruinously expensive.

Enguehard's cuisine shows promise: at last a chef who seems to be thinking a dish through, not just going "creative" for the thrill of it, for a diversion.

His millefeuille of tomatoes and goat cheese is little more than a pleasant layering of thinly sliced tomatoes and a mixture of goat cheese and herbs. But it's done with enough attention that it's light and

refreshing, and served with a nicely dressed salad of lamb's lettuce, varied greens and radicchio.

Equally fine and invigorating was his professional mix of fresh squid prepared à la grecque, simmered in a coriander-rich broth and served with a tumble of artichokes and carrots in a creamy sauce.

I adored his Thai-style shrimp soup, a bright, copious and filling rendition of an Oriental favorite. Here, Enguehard marries plump, fresh shrimp, a good dose of spices, wild mushrooms, leeks, potatoes and cabbage into a stimulating main course that takes a new look at the foods and cuisines popular with young diners today.

Enguehard turns his totally classic side to good advantage with a traditional rendering of a grilled turbot with healthy, warming portions of potatoes and mushrooms.

Desserts include a delicious compote of rhubarb set atop a wonderfully crunchy round of meringue (if only more cooks would bring back the long-neglected art of meringue making), surrounded by dried apricots, prunes and almonds. Service is exceptionally friendly and sincere; food arrives hot from the kitchen, and prices are thoroughly affordable, with menus priced at 128 and 158 francs (about \$25 and \$30).

La Timbale Saint-Bernard, 161/18 Rue des Fossés-Saint-Bernard, Paris 5; tel: 46-34-28-28. Closed Sunday and Saturday lunch. Credit cards: Visa, American Express. Menus at 128 and 158 francs; à la carte, 200 francs including service but not wine.

Wine for the Saints (Maybe Sinners, Too)

By Kate Singleton

PIENZA, Italy — In rural central Italy the supreme traditional token of hospitality is to be offered a glass of Vin Santo, a strong amber wine that is both dry and velvety in its ripeness. No matter what the time of day, a bottle of the clear, pale gold wine will be taken out of the tall cabinet in the rarely used front room and placed with special glasses on the table before the Important Guest.

Importance is, of course, relative: You may be important because you're the village doctor, or a teacher, or a successful local entrepreneur, or a neighboring farmer whose woods yield good crops of wild mushrooms, or indeed because you come from a foreign country and are therefore doing the area an honor by visiting it.

Honor must be reciprocated with honor, be it in a patrician villa or one of the brash new and comfortable homes built on the hillside just outside the old town walls to house yesteryear's *contadini*, the farm laborers whose rambling rural dwellings have been bought by city professionals.

As the same suggests, Vin Santo ("wine for the saints") was once much favored by village priests, who evidently knew how to get the best out of their flocks and were

also interested in hosts, albeit of a different sort. For Italian country folk, true hospitality has always meant offering the very best. Italy has plenty of gastronomic specialties that would delight any visitor. But what makes Vin Santo so special is the fact that, apart from its delectability, it is absurdly uneconomical to make. And when it's ready, we don't bottle it but withdraw what we require drop by drop direct from the keg. This all takes place by candlelight: Anything stronger would harm the wine. It's a sort of rite, something that you have to feel for and believe in."

In October, when the grapes are harvested, upholders of the Vin Santo tradition hang selected bunches of white grapes under the roof rafters until they are dry. Around Christmas the raisins are pressed, and the juice that comes out is poured into wooden kegs containing *la madre*, that is, enough of the previous year's Vin Santo sediment to begin another generation. The kegs are then placed under the eaves for at least four years so that the winter cold and summer heat can play their part in the transformations and evaporation necessary for such enological alchemy. With patience and devotion one bottle of Vin Santo may be obtained from the grapes that produce half a dozen bottles of wine.

"Lots of people use malvasia grapes, but the variety we've been using for generations is different," said Marilena Freghi. "It's small and white and has a black dot on each fruit that accounts for its rather unfortunate name: *pulcinello*."

"Each year we pick around 2,500 kilos of pulcinello, which will ultimately produce half a dozen bottles of wine.

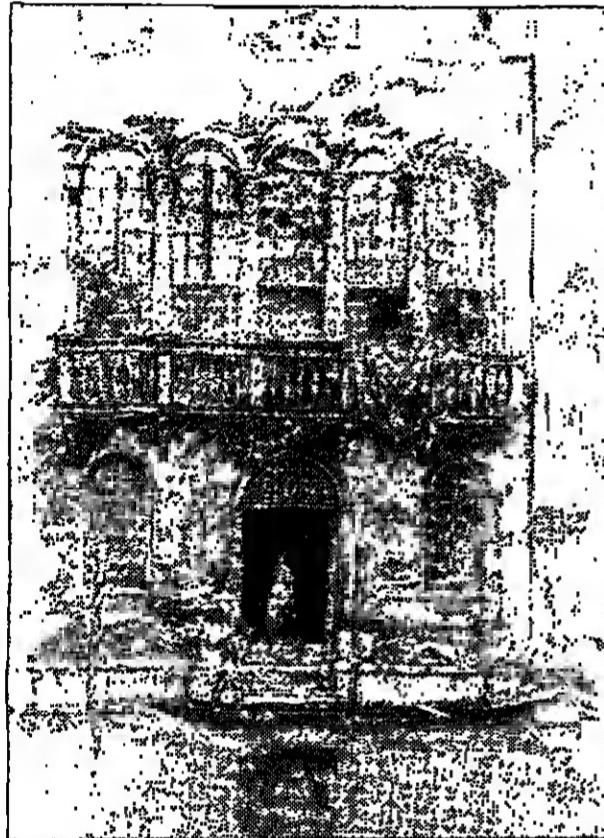
Vin Santo can be bought in many small wine stores in the towns of Tuscany and Umbria. It won't be the precious elixir made by the Freghis or other families who have maintained the arts of the past, but it may be a palatable alternative.

To defend standards, a number of the smaller wine consortia of central Italy have persuaded their members to agree on definitions of production methods. For example, to counteract the presence on the market of would-be Vin Santos made by cutting local wines with fortified marsala-type imports from the south or by adding sugar, the Consortium of the Vino Nobile di Montepulciano has established precise norms concerning grape varieties, yield per hectare, drying techniques, barrel size and quality, and the length of the aging process. Producers who respect these norms are awarded the DOCG label, which is a guarantee for buyers who will be spending 20,000 to 30,000 lire (\$12.50 to \$19) per bottle.

To nibble *cantucci* (traditional dry cookies made with whole almonds) that have been dipped in Vin Santo is a pleasant way of ending a meal: one that is conducive to conversation, to relaxation, to letting time slip by. Yet it pales beside just sipping a glass of homemade Vin Santo in someone's immaculate front room and enjoying the honor of true hospitality. Long may it last.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently on cultural affairs.

THE ARTS GUIDE



Samples from the major retrospective of James Whistler's work at Musée d'Orsay in Paris: "Balcony," "La Giudecca" and "Gold and Brown" exemplify his use of drypoint, pastel and chalk, and oil techniques.

AUSTRIA

Vienna Kunsthäus Wien, tel: (1) 712-0495, open daily, To April 16: "Visionaries and Persecuted," Visionaries and the Austrian influence on modern American artists. Includes works by American exiles who emigrated to the United States between 1911 and 1941. Features works by Joseph Urban, Rudolf Schindler and Victor Gruen.

BELGIUM

Brussels Palais des Beaux-Arts, tel: (71) 30-15-97, closed Mondays. To May 21: "Fleminghi a Roma, 1508-1608: Artists from the Low Countries and the Principality of Liege in Rome during the Renaissance." Features the works of the Flemish artists who traveled to Italy in the 16th century and document their influences on Italian artists, includes works by Jan Gossaert, Rubens and Pieter Bruegel, as well as drawings, engravings, sculptures and tapestries.

Liege

Théâtre Royal, tel: (41) 23-67-65. A new production of "Der Fliegende Holländer." Directed by Dieter Kaegi, conducted by Friedrich Pleyer, with Gabriele Maria Ronge and Berni Nonup. March 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11.

BRITAIN

Cambridge Fitzwilliam Museum, tel: (223) 322-900, closed Mondays, To April 2: "Huber and His Influence." Rubens and his influence on his contemporaries and foreign artists in the 18th and 19th centuries is shown through his own drawings and those of his contemporaries. Bruegel, Van Dyck and Jordans, as well as in the works of subsequent artists such as Watteau, Delacroix and Degas.

Edinburgh

Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, tel: (31) 556-8321, open daily. To April 30: "Contemporary British Art in Print." 20th-century

print projects, including works by Anish Kapoor, Peter Howson, Antony Gormley and Ken Currie.

London

British Museum, tel: (71) 636-1555, open daily. To March 26: "East Meets West: Chinese Trade Porcelain." A selection of Chinese porcelain objects and tableware made specifically for sale to European merchants between the 16th and 19th centuries. The exhibition will travel to Berlin.

National Gallery, tel: (71) 839-1785, open daily. To May 21: "Spanish Still Life: From Velázquez to Goya." 70 still life paintings in Spain, from 1746 to 1822. Also includes works by Cotán, Juan van der Hamen, who painted for the king and nobles at the court in Madrid, and Zurbarán.

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-5615, open daily. To May 21: "Cotton Read: Prince of Dreams." Brings together 180 works from the 19th century artist, including his early watercolor drawings, as well as oil paintings, pastels and watercolors. Although a contemporary of the Realists and the Impressionists, Read created dreamlike pastels and paintings which often drew on the nascent discipline of psychoanalysis with emphasis on dreams.

Continuing to April 9: "Nicolas Poussin." More than 80 paintings by the 17th-century French painter, including religious subject matter from biblical, historical or mythological sources. Related exhibitions are organized at the Wallace Collection, the Dulwich Picture Gallery and the National Gallery.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. To May 15: "The Ancient Library of Qumran." 12 Dead Sea, Scroll fragments, including biblical,

sectarian and apocalyptic texts of the Second Temple period. Also features items found in the Qumran caves.

ITALY

Bologna Galleria d'Arte Moderna, tel: (51) 50-26-59, closed Mondays. To April 17: "Meisterzeichnungen: Von Leonardo bis zu Rodin." A selection of miniatures, drawings and watercolors from the graphic arts collection of the museum, including works by Leonardo, Raphael, Durer, Rembrandt, Ingres, Rodin and others.

Germany

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum, tel: (221) 2-21-23-72, closed Mondays. To April 17: "Meisterzeichnungen: Von Leonardo bis zu Rodin." A selection of miniatures, drawings and watercolors from the graphic arts collection of the museum, including works by Leonardo, Raphael, Durer, Rembrandt, Ingres, Rodin and others.

Spain

Torrelodones Teatro del San Carlo, tel: (61) 797-21-11, Bellini's "Capuleti a Montecchi." Conducted by Salvatore Acciari, with Glisy Dewin, Anna Catarina Antonacci and Luca Canonici. March 4, 7, 9, 12 and 14.

JAPAN

Tokyo National Museum of Western Art, tel: (3) 2020-5131, closed Mondays. To March 5: "German Woodcuts of the Reformation Era." 16th-century German woodprints from the Gothic city museum in Germany, including works by Durer and Cranach, as well as political and religious satires.

Tokyo National Museum, tel: (3) 38-26-51-31, closed Mondays. To March 19: "Ukiyo-e Prints and Tapetries." More than 142 works from the Royal Museum of Art and History in Belgium.

YOKOHAMA

Yokohama Yokohama Museum of Art, tel: (45) 221-0300, closed Thursdays, Feb. 23 and March 20. To April 9: "Robert Frank Moving Out." A retrospective of the work of American photographer, including 180 photographs taken between 1944 and 1984, as well as 15 films and videos. The exhibition will travel to Zurich, Amsterdam and New York.

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ITALY

INTERNATIONAL

Simpson Case Contingency Plan**New Trial Vowed in Event of a Hung Jury**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles district attorney said Thursday that his office would try O.J. Simpson a second time if his murder trial ended in a hung jury or a mistrial.

District Attorney Gil Garcetti, in an interview on a CBS News program, said, "If we wind up with a hung jury in this case, I'll tell you right now, if the case is 11-1 in favor of acquittal — which would be a shock to me if that happens — we will retry this case."

He acknowledged that it would cost Los Angeles taxpayers "an enormous amount of money."

"I know that," he said. "And I don't say that lightly. But I know the strength of this case. I am a public prosecutor. My responsibility is to seek justice and to protect the community. I must go forward based on my evaluation of the evidence."

"I'm confident, as you and I are sitting here today, that after the jury hears all of the evidence, gets the law from the judge, that they will do the right thing," he said.

Mr. Simpson is accused in the brutal stabbing death last year of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ronald L. Goldman outside Mrs. Simpson's home.

In another interview, a prosecutor, Christopher Darden, said Mr. Simpson's attorney was "scoring some points" with his cross-examination, but not enough to overcome the evidence against his client.

Mr. Darden also said that some of the police officers testifying at Mr. Simpson's trial had been too timid on the stand.

"I would like the officers to be a bit more aggressive," Mr. Darden said. "They are answering the questions being put to them, and some of those questions I think are a bit ridiculous. And I wish that they would point that out to the jury on occasion."

Mr. Darden said the pace of the trial appeared

to be bogging down. He attributed some of that to lengthy cross-examination by the defense, which he conceded had been effective.

"I'm sure he is scoring some points," Mr. Darden said, referring to the lead defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr. (Reuters, AP)

Personal Dispute Closes a Mock Trial

A mock jury assembled by a newspaper to hear the Simpson trial has been disbanded because of racial and personality conflicts so severe that two members nearly came to blows, The Associated Press reported from Dallas.

"We could not continue to ensure the safety of the people who were participating in the experiment," said Jim Witt, who as editor of the Arlington edition of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram organized the jury.

"I felt the racial tensions in the room had reached a boiling point," he said, "and I don't think there was any way they could make it through another five months."

The paper had chosen 10 people to watch the trial on television each day and offer their opinions for Star-Telegram readers.

The jury was mostly white and mostly male; the real, 12-member Simpson jury is mostly black and mostly female.

John Austin, a Star-Telegram reporter, said there were problems from the start.

"I think our stories reflected that there were tensions that came from a number of sources, including gender and generational differences," he said.

The decision to disband came after an argument that erupted when a white juror did not move out of the way for a black juror, said a member of the panel, Dennis Bralow. He said a third juror got involved because she felt the white panelist, who wears a hearing aid, did not hear the request to move.

The black juror had to be restrained, Mr. Bralow said.

This year, arguing that the United States would get nothing by embarrassing China and would stoke anti-American sentiment as China prepares for the death of its paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Taking a hard line last fall, the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, warned in a meeting at the White House that China would end its high-level talks on human rights if Washington pressed the condemnation resolution again in 1995.

"The Chinese are making their displeasure known," a State Department official said, "and maybe they have gone a bit further this year."

Hoping to defuse Chinese suspicions, the State Department's senior diplomat on Asian affairs, Winston Lord, is to come here for what is de-

scribed as "damage control." That mission was organized after two warnings, one from China's ambassador to Washington, Li Daoyu, and one from Chinese Foreign Ministry officials to John H.F. Shattuck, the assistant secretary of state for human rights.

In addition to condemning China's human rights performance, the proposed resolution calls on China to cooperate with UN investigators and to "take further measures to ensure the observance of all human rights, including the rights of women, and to improve the impartial administration of justice."

A year ago, the resolution failed by four votes. This year the administration has undertaken a broad international campaign to win its support.

BOOKS

MOZART: A Life

By Maynard Solomon. 640 pages. Illustrated. \$35. Harper Collins.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

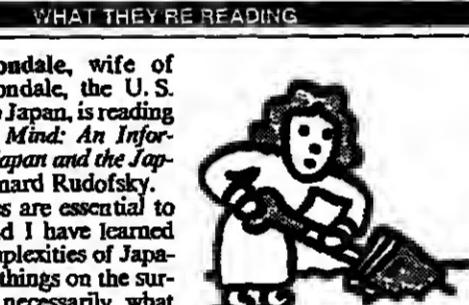
It has often been observed that biographies not only provide a portrait of a single individual and a single era, but also serve as uncanny mirrors of the age in which they were written. Nowhere is this more true than with biographies of famous artists, artists whose lives and works are reinterpreted, in some cases even reinvented, by successive generations of scholars and critics.

Mozart, perhaps more than any other composer, has been especially subject to this dynamic. Early biographies tended to mythologize the composer, resulting in stark and sometimes highly contradictory portraits. Some depicted Mozart as a perpetual child, naive, unworldly and subject to manipulation, while others portrayed him as an insatiable Don Juan, guilty of fraternizing away his family's emotional and financial security.

More recent biographers have tried to deconstruct these potent myths. Wolfgang Hildebrand's 1982 book ("Mozart") attempted "to cleanse and restore a fresco which has been painted over repeatedly in the course of centuries," while William Strickland's 1991 study ("The Mozart Myths: A Critical Reassessment") used original documents (letters, journals, scores, etc.) to re-evaluate popular conceptions of the composer.

Now, four years after the bicentennial of Mozart's death, we have before us the musicologist Maynard Solomon's gigantic

WHAT THEY'RE READING



• Joan Mondale, wife of Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, is reading "The Kinno Mind: An Informal Guide to Japan and the Japanese" by Bernard Rudofsky.

"The themes are essential to what Fritz and I have learned about the complexities of Japanese life, that things on the surface are not necessarily what they are underneath the surface." (Steven Brill, *IHT*)

tic, new psychobiography of Mozart, in many ways, a fitting document for our own therapy- and personality-obsessed age.

In this voluminous work, Solomon attempts to do for Mozart what he has previously done for Beethoven, Schubert and Charles Ives, that is, apply Freudian principles of analysis to the composer's work and life. The result is decidedly mixed.

When Solomon grounds his observations in close readings of Mozart's music, he can deftly illuminate the composer's temperament and œuvre. When he simply allows his speculative intelligence to play over the facts of Mozart's life, he's more apt to sound windy, pretentious, even condescending.

As in Solomon's earlier studies of composers, paternity plays a central role in this biography of Mozart. Solomon has made much of Beethoven's fantasies of noble birth and Ives's worship of his father, and in this volume, he zeroes in on Mozart's tortured relationship with his father as the key to his emotional life and creativity.

As depicted by Solomon, Leopold Mozart emerges as a possessive monster, who was obsessed with controlling his brilliant son's entire life, as a means of financial aggrandizement.

Now, four years after the bicentennial of Mozart's death, we have before us the musicologist Maynard Solomon's gigantic



FRENCH CORRUPTION CASE — Michel Noir, right, mayor of Lyon, with his lawyer, Mario Stasi, at Lyon courthouse Thursday. Mr. Noir is being tried on charges of accepting gifts and campaign contributions paid for with embezzled money.

Exiled Algerian Rebel Says 200 Died In Prison Clash, French Put Toll at 40

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

council runs the affairs of the Front, Algeria's largest opposition party.

The fate of other well-known prisoners, including Abdelkader Hachani, who ran the Front at the time of his arrest in 1992, was still unknown.

Algerian troops stormed the Serkadjji prison in central Algiers after prisoners captured seven guards, executed four of them and tried to use the others as hostages to arrange the escape for the 4,000 people held in the prison, including at least 200 Islamic hard-liners arrested privately, put the death toll at closer to 40.

[Algerian television said Thursday night that the official toll was 100 among both prisoners and prison personnel, Reuters reported.]

Al Fath Al Mubin, a Muslim fundamentalist group in Algeria, said Thursday that at least two leading fundamentalists had been killed in the raid.

It said that Yakklef Cherati and Belkacem Tadjouri, both members of the Islamic Salvation Front's consultative council, were among the dead. The

massacre, which has left around 200 victims, follows other massacres in similar circumstances, beginning with Berrouaghia prison in November that left more than 500 dead.

Algerian authorities hold an undetermined number of fundamentalists in the Berrouaghia prison. They are among the estimated 15,000 to 30,000 militants freed as many as 1,000 prisoners from the Taznit-Lambess prison in southeast Algeria in March 1994.

Mr. Haddam's credibility as a representative of the Islamic Salvation Front has been questioned by other senior members of the group, including Rabih Kabir, who lives in Germany and is believed to be the senior representative of Islamic rebels fighting in Algeria.

On Thursday, aides of Mr. Kabir said he had no comment on the events in Algeria or on Mr. Haddam's claims.

Algeria has banned foreign journalists from the country for nearly a year, with rare exceptions; as a result, information from inside the country is fragmented.

It comes from a wide variety of sources, including former government officials living in Paris, several Islamic organizations, local newspapers operating under censorship and some Islamic groups believed to be infiltrated by government intelligence agents. The latter include Al Fath Al Mubin, which issued the statement Thursday about the death of the two leading fundamentalists.

Algerian authorities hold an undetermined number of fundamentalists in the Berrouaghia prison. They are among the estimated 15,000 to 30,000 militants freed as many as 1,000 prisoners from the Taznit-Lambess prison in southeast Algeria in March 1994.

Finally, as Mr. Rubin has noted many times, Mexico has been the "prototype" economy, an exemplar of the way to privatize big industries, open up markets and create a burgeoning middle class eager to buy imports. If the prototype failed, he argued, it would discourage other countries like Russia or even South Korea from following the same path.

But in Mexico, the United States has just stationed billions of dollars of capital and an elite unit of financial police, declaring that otherwise hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs might be lost and a financial panic could spread through emerging markets around the world.

It is compelling if unpopular logic. But it has left many in Washington wondering where to draw the line: What countries are now so vital to the new U.S. economy that they cannot be allowed to fail?

Moreover, doesn't the Mexican bailout send an unwanted message to countries and those who invest in them around the world? Overborrowed, overspent and fear not, because in the new international economy, everyone is so interdependent that there is always a bailout around the corner.

Not surprisingly, the message that the administration is trying to send to the markets these days is a simple one: Don't count on it.

"Mexico was unique," Mr. Rubin said. The reason, of course, is the porous border with the United States. The financial turmoil in Mexico City, the White House kept reminding Congress, would be measured by the number of illegal aliens flowing into California and Texas. And then there are the 700,000 jobs that the administration contends are dependent on exports to Mexico.

Mexico had other unique aspects. More than most other big emerging markets, it has been heavily dependent on short-term financing from abroad.

One lesson of the crisis is that it is safer to follow the example of countries like China and Indonesia, which have depended more heavily on foreign direct investment to build roads, factories and other supports for economic growth. It takes a lot longer to move a car factory out of the country than it takes to get out a short-term bond.

North led the ace and shifted to the heart ace and had the last chance to lead a club. When she led a heart, South, ballyhooed ruffed, drew trumps, and led to the spade ace. She then led the spade queen, ruffed it to dummy with a club to the ace, and made her doubled game. She is now convinced that fines are better to sound windy, pretentious, even condescending.

As in Solomon's earlier studies of composers, paternity plays a central role in this biography of Mozart. Solomon has made much of Beethoven's fantasies of noble birth and Ives's worship of his father, and in this volume, he zeroes in on Mozart's tortured relationship with his father as the key to his emotional life and creativity.

As depicted by Solomon, Leopold Mozart emerges as a possessive monster, who was obsessed with controlling his brilliant son's entire life, as a means of financial aggrandizement.

Now was the time to lead the heart ace and shift to the spade ace. When she led a spade, South, ballyhooed ruffed, drew trumps, and led to the club ace. She then led the club queen, ruffed it to dummy with a club to the ace, and made her doubled game. She is now convinced that fines are better to sound windy, pretentious, even condescending.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

4 ♠ Dbl. 5 ♦ Pass Pass

Pass Dbl. 5 ♦ Pass Pass

Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart jack.

Officials Admit U.S. Spies on Allies, but With a Difference

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials admit they use the CIA to find out the trade negotiating positions of other countries, including France, but they stress that they see an important difference between how the two countries conduct the spying business.

Washington does not send the CIA or other U.S. intelligence services to pilfer commercial secrets that could help U.S. corporations compete abroad, U.S. officials said. In contrast, they stress that France, almost more than any country, uses its intelligence agents to help French businesses, many of which are owned by the government.

"The French don't like the very aggressive stance the Clinton administration has taken pushing contracts for American companies, and may have come from the incorrect assumption that U.S. intelligence was aiding and abetting them," the official said.

The clash with France could be a sign of conflicts to come, the officials said, as the end of the Cold War has led to an increased focus by governments and intelligence agencies on economic and business competition.

"This country does not use its intelligence service to steal proprietary data to give to U.S. companies," a senior Clinton administration official said.

U.S. officials drew that distinction Wednesday in the wake of the dramatic announcement by France that it had asked Washington to recall five U.S. citizens for spying in matters linked primarily to business interests, and for bribing French officials to gather information on trade positions.

In response, the Americans pointed to a pattern of French business espionage even while insisting that the uproar probably had more to do with French electoral politics than with any new activities of the CIA.

Underlying the current flap, according to present and former CIA officials, has been a series of public and private complaints from Washington over aggressive French intelligence actions taken against American companies.

"This is retaliation for a decade of our rubbing their nose in it," a retired CIA official said of the French action.

The New York Times reported Sunday that the CIA discovered last spring that the French were offering bribes to Brazilian officials in connection with a \$1.4 billion telecommunications project in the Amazon area. After the matter was brought to the attention of the Brazilian government, the U.S. company bidding for the project, Raytheon Corp., matched the offer by the French company, Thomson CSF, and won the contract.

Harriman to Sell 3 Classic Paintings

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pamela Harriman, the U.S. Ambassador to France, who is in the middle of a legal battle over money with the heirs of W. Averell Harriman, has put on the auction block three paintings that represent the cream of her collection.

The New York auction house Christie's said it expects bids of up to \$20 million for the trio — a Picasso, a Renoir and a Matisse. Coincidentally, that is the amount that the 17 Harriman heirs have asked for in one of two lawsuits they have filed against Mrs. Harriman.

All three of the paintings being offered for sale May 11 originally belonged to Mrs. Harriman's late husband, the diplomat and financier who died in 1986 at the age of 94.

Mr. Harriman was a renowned collector of paintings. The Picasso was acquired in 1929 and the Renoir the following year by Marie N. Harriman, Mr. Harriman's first wife and the mother of the children who are now suing the ambassador.

His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren have accused her of squandering up to \$20 million through bad investments and of borrowing from various trusts an additional \$15 million that she was not entitled to.

Asked whether Mrs. Harriman is selling assets to come up with enough money to settle the heir's lawsuits, lawyers for both sides Wednesday declined to comment. But sources have said that Mrs. Harriman is tired of being hounded about the money and distracted from her duties as ambassador and would like to settle the suits.

Christopher Bunge, chairman of Christie's America, flew to Paris in early January to discuss the paintings with Mrs. Harriman.

The paintings, which had been hanging in the main reception room of the ambassador's residence, are now in a vault at Christie's Park Avenue headquarters.

ials Admit
on Allies,
a Different

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1995

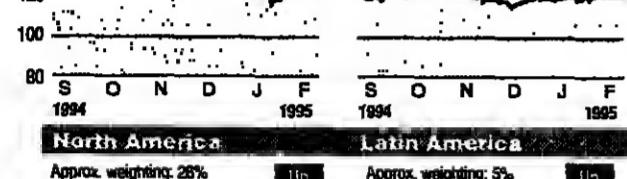
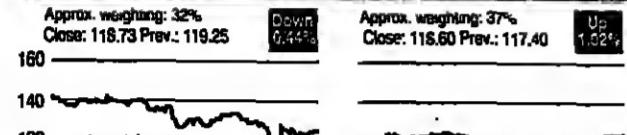
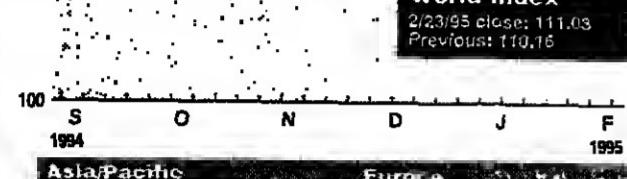
PAGE 11



THE TRIB INDEX: 111.03

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

120



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the top 10 issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the ten top issues are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Total close	Prev. close	% change		Total close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	115.42	114.49	+0.81	Capital Goods	111.44	111.46	-0.02
Utilities	113.36	110.06	+3.03	Raw Materials	130.78	128.82	+1.52
Finance	110.86	110.54	+0.29	Consumer Goods	105.72	104.70	+0.97
Services	106.79	105.59	+1.14	Miscellaneous	116.59	116.11	+0.41

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge.

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Thinking Ahead / Commentary

The Well of Foreign Aid Is Drying Up

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Why should First World governments still dole out aid to the Third World? Despite the Mexican shock, developing countries' prospects look brighter than ever — thanks largely to private enterprise.

By 2020, according to one estimate, nine of the world's top 15 economies will be from today's Third World. In education and health, the gap between rich and poor countries continues to close.

"One might fairly conclude that today's developing world will be tomorrow's engine of economic growth," said Susan Raymond of the New York Academy of Sciences at a recent conference organized by the American Enterprise Institute.

So why should American taxpayers' money go to help the Third World when infant mortality is higher in Washington than it is in many developing countries? Why should Europeans help when their own countries are wracked by devastating unemployment, and post-colonial guilt — like post-slavery guilt in America — is on the wane?

These are not new questions. It has always been hard to make a popular case for foreign aid. Many people believe, with good reason, that much aid tends to be wasted, spent on arms or siphoned off into Swiss bank accounts.

But it is harder than ever to make the case in a global economy where workers

in industrial countries often see developing countries as threats to their livelihood rather than objects of compassion. And the results are beginning to show.

This month, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported a fall in official development finance in 1993 to the lowest level in 20 years. The new Republican majority in the U.S. Congress wants to prune over-

all spending. The results are beginning to show.

Developing countries as threats to their livelihood rather than objects of compassion.

With Western budgets under pressure,

some senior officials are talking about

"the end of aid," at least in the sense of

official aid to development. That's going

to far. The OECD countries' development aid still totaled \$56 billion in 1993.

It is not about to disappear.

But even many of those most con-

cerned for the welfare of poorer coun-

tries want official aid to have done disappo-

intingly little to raise living

standards, except for those of the rich.

They are wrong to make a fuss. If

conditions are not noticeably tightened,

political support for continued aid may

dry up altogether.

On the contrary, aid has often helped to entrench dictatorships and has a poor record in promoting democracy, free markets and economic growth.

Anyway, with the end of the Cold War, the strategic priorities underlying aid policies have shifted. Europe is more concerned with its neighbors in the Mediterranean and Central Europe than with its far-flung former colonies. The United States feels less need to prop up unsavory Third World clients to stop them from falling into the enemy camp.

Now, says J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the strategic aim of American aid is to prevent "the breakdown of international order and the failure of nations." The second main purpose is to create markets for U.S. exports.

All this is leading donor governments to set much tighter conditions on their largesse and to be much harder-nosed about their own interests.

Thus, Mr. Atwood says, Washington will take account of "persistent repression, unabating poverty, unsustainable rates of population growth and environmental damage."

The EU is insisting that aid recipients pay much more attention to European priorities, such as health, education and training, in spending the money. Inevitably, the EU's associates are complaining that the EU is trying to dictate aid policy.

They are wrong to make a fuss. If conditions are not noticeably tightened, political support for continued aid may dry up altogether.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

	U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.F.	S.F.	Yen	C. Peseta	
Amerikas	1,022	2,297	1,294	0,321	—	1,245	1,185	1,204	
Brussels	3,135	6,255	3,591	0,373	18,365	—	24,215	3,733	21,539
Frankfurt	1,015	2,244	1,284	0,304	0,919	487	1,174	1,167	1,149
London (d)	1,026	—	2,265	0,372	2,579,025	—	2,622	3,733	2,579,025
Madrid	1,024	2,265	1,284	0,321	0,919	487	1,174	1,167	1,149
Milan	1,027	2,265	1,284	0,321	0,919	487	1,174	1,167	1,149
New York (d)	1,027	2,265	1,284	0,321	0,919	487	1,174	1,167	1,149
Paris	5,146	11,779	6,482	1,274	0,373	1,172	1,167	1,167	1,149
Tokyo	7,315	15,412	11,075	1,274	0,373	1,172	1,167	1,167	1,149
Toronto	1,023	2,219	1,284	0,374	0,920	487	1,174	1,167	1,149
Zurich	1,026	2,265	1,284	0,321	0,919	487	1,174	1,167	1,149
1 ECU	1,022	2,265	1,284	0,321	0,919	487	1,174	1,167	1,149
1 SDR	1,022	2,265	1,284	0,321	0,919	487	1,174	1,167	1,149

Other Dollar Values

Current	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	Par 5				
American peso	1,020	1,020	1,020	Great Brit.	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221
Australian \$	1,259	1,259	1,259	Hong Kong \$	7,715	11,265	11,265	11,265	11,265
Austrian sch.	1,027	1,027	1,027	Icelandic króna	11,112	11,112	11,112	11,112	11,112
Belgian franc	0.85	0.85	0.85	Indian rupee	31.34	31.34	31.34	31.34	31.34
Chinese yuan	8,429	8,429	8,429	Irish punt	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215
Danish króna	5,027	5,027	5,027	Italian lira	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262
Egyptian pound	0.2925	0.2925	0.2925	Swiss franc	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
French franc	1,247	1,247	1,247	Sing. \$	1,427	1,427	1,427	1,427	1,427
German mark	1,247	1,247	1,247	Yuan	1,247	1,247	1,247	1,247	1,247
Swiss franc	1,247	1,247	1,247						

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Industrial Bank of Brussels; Banco Comercial de Chile; Toronto; IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

Forward Rates

Current: 30-day; 60-day; 90-day

3-month; 6-month; 1-year

Deutsche mark: 1,247; 1,247; 1,247; 1,247

Swiss franc: 1,247; 1,247; 1,247; 1,247

Feb. 23

Euromoney Deposits

	Dollar	D-Mark	French	Sterling	French	Yen	ECU
1 month	5 1/4%	4% 1/2	3 1/2-3%	5 1/2-6%	2 1/2-3%	2 1/2-3%	4 1/4%
3 months	5 1/4-1/2%	4 1/2%	3 1/2-4%	5 1/2-6%	2 1/2-3%	2 1/2-3%	4 1/4-1/2%
6 months	5 1/4-1/2%	4 1/2					

MARKET DIARY

Blue-Chip Rally Captivates Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average surged above 4,000 points Thursday for the first time, prodded by a belief that interest rates will not

U.S. Stocks

rise much this year and corporate earnings will keep growing.

More than a year after it first came within 15 points of the 4,000-barrier, the 30-stock average went more than 20 points above it at one time and held on to finish at 4,003.33, up 30.28 points.

"It'll prove to be a milestone along the way to 6,000, by the year 2000," said Graham Tanaka, president of Tanaka Capital Management in New York.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index also closed at a new high, rising 1.83 points to 486.90.

"Earnings are high and will probably stay high with most companies," said Robert Stovali, president of Sinvall/Twenty-First Advisers.

The Fed is already thinking about reducing rates."

Stocks of banks and securities companies were among the biggest gainers, helped by optimism that interest rates will not rise and squeeze profit margins.

Teléfonos de México's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, slipping 1% to 283 as Mexico's Bolsa stock index lost more than 5 percent.

Tobacco stocks rose after a trial was declared in Indiana in a lawsuit brought by a lung-cancer victim. RJR Nabisco rose 4% to 5%, and Philip Morris rose 1½ to 59¢.

Compaq Computer fell 2 to 34¢ after the company was dropped from a Morgan Stanley strategy's buy list.

Merck rose ½ to 42¢ after the drugmaker said early research indicated its MK-639 experimental AIDS drug was more effective than AZT.

(Bloomberg, AP)

MARK: Threat to Single Currency

Continued from Page 11

frances, though it edged up to 1,249.2 Swiss francs from 1,247.3 francs. The pound rose to \$1.5950.

"I think monetary union is unworkable," said Neil MacKinnon, chief currency strategist for Citibank in London. "I

Foreign Exchange

don't think there will be a single currency apart from the Deutsche mark."

For some EU members, such as Italy, the outlook is grim indeed.

"The lira is not just low," said Eric Bertier, managing director of PaineWebber International in Paris. "It has almost disappeared as a currency."

Faced with high deficits and plagued by political scandals, Spain faces problems similar to those of Italy, which left the currency grid in 1992. In spite of rises in interest rates by the Bank of Spain, its currency has ranked among the chief losers in the recent run by the mark.

What threatens even greater turmoil within Europe is the growing suspicion that the Bundesbank will raise interest rates, perhaps in the first half of this year. That could force other European central banks to follow suit to defend their currencies when unemployment re-

mains a major concern and the need for a stronger recovery is paramount.

Analysts said the Bundesbank was not likely to turn a blind eye to what it saw as rising price pressures at home by delaying a rate increase to help its EU partners cope with their domestic problems. Only if a strong mark showed signs of curtailing the sale of German goods abroad would the Bundesbank delay its rate in-

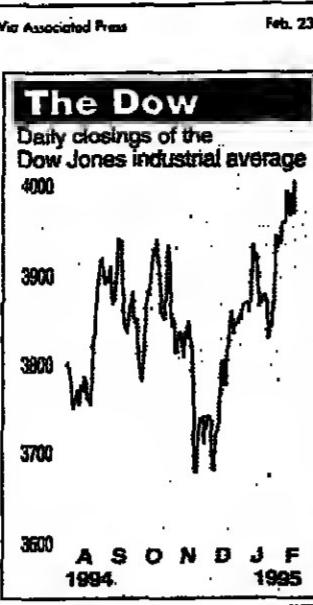
crease, they said.

So far, there seems little sign of that. German exporters' order books are full," said Holger Fahrnkraut, senior economist at UBS Securities in Frankfurt.

In fact, for Germany the effects of a stronger currency are mostly positive. Economists said the Bundesbank should welcome the lower cost of imported goods, particularly of raw materials, brought about by a strong mark.

With a single European currency based on the notion that inflation, government deficits and economic performance of several countries would converge, the reality of Germany's currency so clearly outperforming its European peers sends troubling signals.

"In effect, the currency markets are imposing their own selection criteria on which countries can live with a single currency," Mr. Barr said.



Feb. 23
The Dow
Daily closings of the
Dow Jones industrial average

4000
3800
3600
3400
3200
3000
2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
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A S O N D J F
1994 1995

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Source: Associated Press

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EUROPE

ICI Earnings Jump As Recovery Lifts Chemical Demand

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday its pretax profit more than doubled last year as growing economies in Europe and the United States increased demand for industrial chemicals. The company earned £514 million (\$817 million) last year before taxes and not including a one-time after-tax charge of £82 million, which was largely for restructuring. That compares with £280 million earned in 1993.

Sales rose to \$9.19 billion from \$8.43 billion.

But shares of Britain's largest chemical company fell amid disappointment it did not raise its dividend above the 27.5 pence a share it paid last year. The shares ended at 716 pence, down 7.

ICI forecast higher earnings for 1995, saying that "prospects for the current year are encouraging, with growth continuing in all major economies, and inflation low."

But the company also said the strong growth in the last half-year in the United States and Britain "may be slowing slightly." The company also warned that raw material prices were rising and "businesses close to the consumer experienced price resistance" in the past few months.

Despite the potential for slowing economies, analysts said they had little doubt that Imperial would be able to increase profit this year.

"It's within expectations, and we have no worries about 1995," said Philip Morris, an analyst at Smith New Court Securities.

Of Imperial's four major divisions, "industrial chemicals performed strongest, with operating profit rising 157 million to £162 million, amid higher sales and rising prices."

The paints division saw operating profit rise 21 percent, to £12 million.

Ronald Hampel, deputy chairman and chief executive of Imperial, said "selective acquisitions" might be part of its future strategy.

Mr. Hampel said Imperial would use acquisitions to expand its core businesses. "We have focused our portfolio in 12 business areas," he said. "Our problem is going to be the right allocation at the right time."

As part of the move to increase profitability of core assets, Imperial said it would continue to restructure its explosive business.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

New Drugs Help Net at Smithkline

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Britain's second-largest drug maker, SmithKline Beecham PLC, said Thursday that its 1994 pretax profit rose 9 percent, to £1.27 billion (\$2 billion), fueled by growth in newer drug products that offset sales in Tagamet, an older drug.

The higher-than-expected profit came before a one-time restructuring charge of £580 million. The charge, announced previously, was taken to help integrate the operations of Sterling Winthrop Inc., one of two major acquisitions in the United States.

For the fourth quarter, SmithKline posted profit before tax and charges of £342 million, up 4.2 percent from a year earlier.

Smith Kline in 1994 bought two major businesses for a total of nearly \$5.3 billion and sold two others. The moves turned it from a largely pharmaceuticals-based concern into a leading drugs, consumer health-care products, and drug-distribution conglomerate.

"You should not expect in 1995 or 1996 any major mergers-and-acquisitions activity from us," said Jan Lescly, SmithKline's chief executive officer.

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock									
Div	Yld	PE	1994	\$s	High	Low	Latest Chg	Chg %	Chg \$
AT&T	1.2	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Bell Atlantic	1.2	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Boeing	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Citibank	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Coca-Cola	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Dow	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Ford	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
General Electric	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
IBM	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Johnson & Johnson	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Kodak	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Merck	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
National Semiconductor	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Pfizer	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Procter & Gamble	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
United Technologies	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Verizon	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Walt Disney	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Westinghouse	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05
Yankee	0.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	-0.05	-0.5	-0.05

Poland Shines for Banks

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

WARSAW — A year after rescheduling its foreign debt, Poland is living up to its potential as the largest, most dynamic market in Central Europe, Western bankers say.

Despite sluggish privatizations, political turmoil and high inflation, "there are very few places where so much progress has been made in so little time," said Jacques-Henri Wahl, chairman of Banque Nationale de Paris-Dresdner Bank Polska SA.

Mr. Wahl said Poland's decision to award foreign banks full operating licenses was "a step that encourages the development of the Polish banking system" and a catalyst for foreign investment.

BNP-Dresdner Polska, along with Citibank, Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria and Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale of Germany, are the first to receive such licenses.

The opening of the banks coincides with a surge in interest among foreign investors that had been awaiting progress on the country's foreign debt, economic and financial market reforms and privatizations.

"The lack of a debt restructuring was the major obstacle to a greater involvement in Poland," said Ernst-Moritz Lipp, a Dresdner Bank executive who orchestrated the rescheduling of \$13 billion that Poland owed foreign creditors in 1994.

But the pickup in interest in Poland is also tied to the country's recent economic performance, which economists said was beginning to rebound.

"If we were not going to advise our own clients to invest here, then we would not have invested here ourselves," Mr. Walter said.

The bank hopes to break even in two to three years.

BNP and Dresdner each contributed about \$5 million toward the venture, which has yet to receive it.

billion kronor. Both figures were in line with forecasts SKF made last month.

The company said it would pay a dividend of 4.25 kronor in 1994; it paid no dividend in 1993.

SKF also said its chief executive officer, Mauritz Sahlin, would step down at the company's annual meeting in April. Mr. Sahlin, 60, will be succeeded by Peter Au-

gustsson, 40, who joined SKF as the head of its European division last year.

"Personally, I have no misgivings about Sahlin," said Bjorn Germer, chief equity analyst at Maties Fondkommission in Stockholm. "But a lot of traders have been thinking for a while that it's time for a new generation to take over."

SKF shares closed at 135 kronor in

Stockholm, up 3.

Telegraph Will Leave London Exchange

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Telegraph PLC said Thursday it would soon leave the London Stock Exchange, ending three years as a public company, as it announced lower 1994 results caused by a newspaper price war in Britain.

Until now, foreign banks in Poland have largely offered consulting services because representative offices are forbidden from conducting any real business. In reality, such business was handled through the banks' London, Paris or Frankfurt offices.

Now, "the telephone never stops ringing," said Roll Michel, a director at the BNP-Dresdner joint venture.

Mr. Michel, the Canadian executive Conrad Black, said it would buy the shares through its American Publishing Co. subsidiary. It did not say when or at what price.

News of Mr. Black's intentions lifted Telegraph's shares 54 pence, to 434, despite its drop in profit. The Telegraph reported annual pretax profit of £45 million.

The company's revenue fell to £252.1 million from £255.7 million, while revenue from sales of the Daily Telegraph, Sunday Telegraph and Spectator fell 21 percent, to £90 million.

The Daily Telegraph reduced its cover price to 30 pence from 48 pence in June 1994, and its competitor, The Times, cut its price in stages to 20 pence from 45 pence.

The drop in revenue from newspaper sales was partly offset by a 13 percent rise in advertising revenue, to £153 million.

Stephen Grabiner, managing director of Telegraph, said Mr. Black's buyback would not affect the running of the company.

"From an operating perspective, Hollinger has made it clear this is a restructuring and there will be no impact on the operation of The Telegraph," he said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2100
2200	3200	2000
2100	3100	1900
2000	3000	1800
1900	2900	1700
1800	2800	1600
1700	2700	1500
1600	2600	1400
1500	2500	1300
1400	2400	1200
1300	2300	1100
1200	2200	1000
1100	2100	900
1000	2000	800
900	1900	700
800	1800	600
700	1700	500
600	1600	400
500	1500	300
400	1400	200
300	1300	100
200	1200	80
100	1100	60
0	1000	50

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Adam Opel AG, the German unit of General Motors Corp., said it was recalling more than a million of its cars worldwide, mainly the Astra model, to fix problems with airbags and fuel lines.
- The European Union will withdraw its candidate, Renato Ruggiero, a former trade minister of Italy, to head the World Trade Organization, despite calls for him to step down.
- Boots Co. is in talks with Daewoo Corp. on a partnership to provide service for South Korean cars when they are sold in Britain, starting in April.
- Switzerland's adjusted current-account surplus in the fourth quarter narrowed to 6.5 billion Swiss francs (\$5 billion) from 6.7 billion francs a year earlier.
- Henkel KGaA posted a profit of 460 million Deutsche marks (\$312 million) in 1994, up 20 percent from the previous year.
- Lauda Air Luftfahrt AG's 1994 profit rose 73 percent, to 59.3 million Austrian schillings (\$6 million) as passenger traffic rose.
- Fokker NV workers at the Ypenburg plant in the Netherlands, which employs about 600, are planning a strike, reports said. The plane maker, owned by Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG, is due to announce reorganization plans Monday.
- East German new business registrations in 1994 fell more than 10 percent from 1993, to 170,782.
- Canal Plus SA and Bertelsmann AG together lost 40 million French francs in 1994 on their stakes in the German TV channel Vox, the chairman of Canal Plus, Pierre Lescure, said.
- Royal Insurance Holdings PLC announced a 166 percent jump in 1994 earnings, to £401 million (\$638 million), helped by "outstanding performance" from the British general insurance business, the company said.
- Argentaria Corp. Bancaria de Espana expects to sell its 85 percent stake in Banco Simeon SA to Caixa Geral de Depositos of Portugal.
- Hageney NV's profit rose 35 percent last year to 217.6 million guilders (\$145 million), buoyed by extraordinary gains. The Dutch trading company also said it planned to split its shares 2-for-1.

Auto Sales Bring SKF Its First Profit Since 1990

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High/Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	1993 Low	1994 High	1994 Low	1995 High	1995 Low	1996 High	1996 Low	1997 High	1997 Low	
AT&T	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Bell Atlantic	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Boeing	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Citigroup	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Eastman Kodak	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Ford Motor	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
General Electric	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
IBM	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Kodak	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Merck	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Motorola	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
National Semiconductor	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Pfizer	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Procter & Gamble	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
United Technologies	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Verizon	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Walt Disney	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Westinghouse	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
Xerox	1.20	4.00	15.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00

12 Month
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1995 High Low
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1997 High Low12 Month
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Record Trading In Bond Market Worries Beijing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SHANGHAI — Trading on Shanghai's bond market broke records Thursday despite moves by Beijing to cool the activity.

Total par-value turnover on the Shanghai Stock Exchange was 494.1 billion yuan (\$59 billion), almost four times the previous high of 128.9 billion yuan set Tuesday. Actual turnover figures were not to be released until Friday.

Nearly all of the turnover Thursday was in a single vehicle — the contract on three-year treasury bills dated June 1992. Some analysts said that reflected the fact the Shanghai bond market was dominated by speculators.

Speculators have been betting on inflation-beating subsidies, known as "kickers," which are added to bond coupons and paid on maturity. The "kicker" is adjusted by Beijing every month. The latest subsidy announced for March for treasury bills with maturities of three years and over was 11.87 percent. The coupon for June 1992 bonds is 9.5 percent.

After the market closed, however, the exchange announced that "rule violations" had occurred in trading on that contract. It said it was "studying how to deal with the matter."

Trading was ignited by reports in the official media suggesting that the bulk of this year's 150 billion yuan in treasury-bill issues would not be listed and traded.

A Ministry of Finance official confirmed that 101 billion yuan of this year's paper, to be issued beginning Wednesday,

would take the form of nontradable bond certificates. "This is to defend the interest of common investors," he said.

Media reports have linked the move to a battle to combat speculation and illegal short-selling on China's bond markets, which have siphoned large amounts of capital out of equity and commodity exchanges. But the move had the opposite effect, sending traders into a frenzy.

"Right now, sentiment is at its very worst," said Jeff Bahreinburg, a strategist in the Tokyo office of Merrill Lynch & Co. "Bearishness is at its extreme." On Thursday, the Nikkei slumped 1.5 percent to 17,830.02; it has fallen 10 percent so far this year.

Needless to say, when things look worse, some analysts, like Mr. Bahreinburg, think it is time to buy. The market, these analysts say, seems to be ignoring the fact that Japan's economy is recovering from a three-year recession and that corporate earnings are improving. Even if the market drops sharply in the next few weeks, they say, it should quickly recover and rise.

"In the long run you can't stop the fundamentals," said Tom Hill, head of research for S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan) Ltd. He says he thinks the Nikkei average will climb to 24,000 by March 1996. "I don't know what will happen in the next three or four weeks," he said. "What I do know is the market is under-valued."

"This will surely help bring order to the secondary market," the daily said.

Meanwhile, prices in China rose 24.1 percent in January from January 1994, but that was slightly lower than the December figure, the Xinhua news agency said. Food prices registered large increases.

The fact that the annual rise in the consumer price index was 1.4 percentage points lower than December was hailed as a sign of the economy's "turn for the better" in January.

China's annual inflation rate peaked at 27.7 percent in October. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Tokyo Stocks: At Bottom?

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

income before the financial year ends March 31.

The earthquake's effects could set back the nascent economic recovery, although many economists say the rebuilding will stimulate growth in the long run. But

The market does not depend so much on short and medium-term earnings power as on a sense of confidence that things are being done to clean up the mess in the banking sector.

Alexander Kinnmont, a strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co. in Tokyo

the quake also showed Japan to be a much riskier market than it had been thought to be, and some analysts said it also showed Japan's government to be weak and ineffective.

Beyond the quake, the yen's continued strength against the dollar threatens to dent profit at Japan's export-oriented companies. The strong U.S. economy, which spurred increased exports of cars and computer chips from Japan, is cooling a bit.

A scandal over the government-backed rescue of two credit unions that had made massive amounts of questionable loans is drawing attention to the mountains of bad debt held by Japan's banks and other financial institutions.

"We're at the threshold of a long period of growth," Mr. Bahreinburg of Merrill Lynch said, adding that the market could gain 50 percent to 60 percent in the next five years.

"Selling the stock market now is like walking into a fully loaded mousetrap," said Mr. Hill of Warburg.

"If you're lucky you might be able to steal the cheese,

"The market depends not so much on short and medium-term earnings power," said Alexander Kinnmont, a strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co. in Tokyo. "It depends upon a sense of confidence that things are being done to clean up the mess" in the banking sector.

When Sumitomo Bank wrote off a big chunk of its bad loans last month in an effort to clean its books, the stock market soared in reaction. The current scandal is having the opposite effect. Mr. Kinnmont said. He predicted the Nikkei index would not rise above 20,000 this year and said it might sink as low as 16,000.

Bulls agree that the market is ignoring earnings prospects but say it will not stay that way forever. "The market is almost immune to fundamentals," said Kathy Matsui, chief strategist in the Tokyo office of Goldman Sachs & Co. "It's almost numb." She said the Nikkei could reach 23,000 in the next year.

Demand in Japan for some products such as cars, is improving. Capital spending is also showing signs of increasing after several years of decline. This week, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Honda Motor Co. and Canon Inc. all reported sharply higher earnings as a result of cost-cutting and improved demand.

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BOJ Tells Of Inaction In Scandal Over Banks

Knight-Ridder

TOKYO — Yasuo Matsushita, governor of the Bank of Japan, conceded Thursday that regulators at the central bank had taken no action for more than a year after learning in the summer of 1993 that two now-bankrupt credit cooperatives were in trouble.

Mr. Matsushita was testifying before the budget committee of the lower house of Japan's Parliament.

The collapse of the credit unions has turned into a nationwide scandal involving senior politicians.

Mr. Matsushita said that between "the summer of 1993 and the fall of 1994," a time in which he had loans at Tokyo Kyowa Credit Association and Anzen Credit Bank ballooned, the BOJ was merely "exchanging information" with bank regulators at the Finance Ministry and the Tokyo metropolitan government.

When the BOJ was informed about Kyowa and Anzen, "we concluded their problems were not serious enough for the BOJ to deal with" and decided only to "thoroughly watch" how they would develop, he said.

About a year later, the central bank realized some "drastic" measures had to be taken and began working with the Finance Ministry and the Tokyo government on a bailout plan, Mr. Matsushita said.

Masayoshi Nishimura, head of the banking bureau of the Finance Ministry, said the ministry's inspectors, at the request of the Tokyo government, helped local authorities investigate the two credit cooperatives as early as August 1993.

By then, bad loans at Tokyo Kyowa and Anzen had surged to 78 percent of their combined assets.

At that time, the ministry could have told the Tokyo government to issue an order to suspend business at the banks.

But Mr. Nishimura said that would have caused liquidity problems for small businesses.

Separately, Agence France-Presse reported that Tomio Tsumi, who is in charge of domestic industry at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, called for the abolition of the Tokyo government, helped local authorities investigate the two credit cooperatives as early as August 1993.

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Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	S% 100s	High	Low	Lates	Chg
18/14	9/6	AACN		—	24	221	1276	1246	1216	-16
23/4	5/6	ABC Rail		—	21	252	2214	2194	2176	+16
39/2	11/4	ABT Bkd		—	9	632	1516	1516	1516	+16
21/4	11/2	ABX Corp	.13	—	46	1766	1496	1496	1496	+16
23/4	5/6	ACAC Corp		—	26	2094	3046	3046	3046	+16
21/4	21/4	ACAC Corp		—	23	2097	2504	2504	2504	+16
23/4	3/2	ACAD Tel		—	15	1533	1623	1623	1623	+16
21/4	13/4	ADP Recr		—	63	916	1846	1846	1846	+16
17/4	8/4	AEI Corp		—	12	1155	1716	1716	1716	+16
21/4	5/6	AEC Corp		—	141	1416	2026	2026	2026	+16
21/4	1/4	AEG Steel		—	11	9	1426	1426	1426	+16
21/4	1/4	AFPS Hold		—	11	9	1426	1426	1426	+16
32/4	10/4	ASTech		—	40	652	1516	1496	1496	+16
30	14/4	Avbau-H		—	51	551	2716	2716	2716	+16
16/4	4/4	Avbau-Tel		—	13	1167	596	496	496	+16
22/4	7/4	Acad-Air		—	11	592	2504	1623	1623	+16
27/4	17/4	Acad-Air		—	26	3571	1623	1623	1623	+16
14/4	5/4	Acad-Met		—	23	531	24	24	24	+16
24/4	15/4	Acad-Vac		—	24	565	16	1516	1516	+16
16/4	9/4	Acad-Vac		—	20	502	314	2016	2016	+16
21/4	14/4	Adaptec	3	—	11	12	2516	2516	2516	+16
30	8/4	Adaptech	4	—	16	22	1116	1116	1116	+16
22/4	11/4	ADG CORP	n	20	63	254	254	254	254	+16
25/4	20/4	ADG CORP		—	18	2485	2516	2516	2516	+16
19/4	12/4	ADG CORP		—	20	2016	2516	2516	2516	+16
41/4	24/4	ADG CORP		—	19	1822	34	34	34	+16
27/4	14/4	ADG CORP		—	20	2016	2516	2516	2516	+16
26/4	12/4	ADG CORP		—	20	2016	2516	2516	2516	+16
18	9/4	Agrium		—	14	1227	19	1746	1746	+16
21/4	15/4	Airbus Exp	5	1.06e	11	16	2016	2016	2016	+16
43/4	52/4	Albion		—	42	426	58	5776	5776	+16
40/4	9/4	Albion		—	19	2016	2516	2516	2516	+16
28/4	15/4	Albion		—	19	2016	2516	2516	2516	+16
27/4	20/4	Albion		—	18	1603	22	2116	2116	+16
30	18/4	Albion		—	18	1603	2116	2116	2116	+16
12/4	4/4	Allianz		—	24	575	516	516	516	+16
40	6/4	Allianz		—	48	7614	2016	3216	3216	+16
21	22	AlliedGe		40	13	79	2716	2516	2516	+16
27/4	7/4	Alphabio		—	7	7417	2016	2516	2516	+16
20/4	21/4	Alphabio		—	11	41	185	2016	2516	+16
24/4	17/4	Alpha-Front		—	16	2047	1616	1516	1516	+16
31/4	35/4	AGreen		—	12	4707	6016	7116	7016	+16
22/4	4/4	AHICorp		—	22	568	1916	2616	2616	+16
20/4	12/4	AMMS	5	—	11	411	656	656	656	+16
17/4	5/4	AMMEX		—	13	94	1012	1816	1816	+16
10/4	1/4	AMMEX		—	13	94	1012	1816	1816	+16
19/4	9/4	AMMEX		—	16	1516	3016	3116	3116	+16
18/4	10/4	AMCisVoy		—	14	1916	3116	3116	3116	+16
18/4	10/4	AMCisVoy		—	14	1916	3116	3116	3116	+16
24/4	17/4	AMCisVoy		—	14	1916	3116	3116	3116	+16
34/4	35/4	AMCisVoy		—	14	1916	3116	3116	3116	+16
23/4	15/4	AMCisVoy		—	14	1916	3116	3116	3116	+16
15	9/4	APB Publish		—	12	1446	11	1016	1016	+16
23/4	15/4	ASCPFL		—	13	1303	2016	2016	2016	+16
26/4	16/4	ASCSup	3	—	11	4973	2116	2016	2016	+16
14/4	10/4	AT&T		—	12	994	1746	1746	1746	+16
25/4	17/4	AT&T		—	12	1269	2416	2416	2416	+16
37/4	34/4	AT&T		—	12	1269	2416	2416	2416	+16
33/4	34/4	AT&T		—	12	1269	2416	2416	2416	+16
14/4	12/4	AT&T		—	13	1269	2516	2516	2516	+16
33	15/4	Apchin's		—	14	163	1716	1616	1616	+16
5/4	14/4	Apchin's		—	14	163	2116	2116	2116	+16
12/4	10/4	Apchin's		—	14	163	2116	2116	2116	+16
37/4	15/4	Apchin's		—	14	163	2116	2116	2116	+16
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37/4	15/4	Apchin's		—	14	163	2116	2116	2116	+16
12/4	10/4	Apchin's		—	14	163	2116	2116	2116	+16
37/4	15/4	Apchin's		—	14	163	211			

AMEX

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1995

Sales Figures are Unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounted to percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range of dividends are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise indicated, all stocks are traded on NYSE.

a - dividend per share
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend
c - dividend also extra's.

- b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c - liquidating dividend.
- cld - called.
- d - new year's low.
- e - dividend declared or paid in a

- e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 13 months.
- a—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax.
- dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.

— dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
— dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
x — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulation issue with dividends in arrears.

+ 1/16
- 1/16
Issue with dividends in arrears.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.

P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus
stock dividend.
s — stock split; Dividend begins with date of split.
etc. — etc.

s—stock split, Dividend begins with date of split.
sis—sales
7—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimate
cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u—new yearly high.

v — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

w — with warrants.
 x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
 xdis — ex-distribution.
 xw — without warrants.
 y — ex-dividend and raises up price.

- y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
- vld — yield.
- z — sales in full.

1. *What is the name of the author?*

— 1 —

10. The following statement is true or false: I am currently employed by a company that has been identified as a target for acquisition.

10. The following table summarizes the results of the study.

SPORTS

San Antonio Tops Phoenix, But Can't Silence Barkley

The Associated Press

Charles Barkley isn't easily impressed. After his team, the Phoenix Suns, was beaten Wednesday night by San Antonio, 105-100, Barkley said he didn't consider the Spurs a contender in the West.

"It's a three-dog race and the Spurs aren't one of them," said Barkley, who missed 15 of 22 shots against San Antonio.

"They cannot beat us in a seven-game series," he said. "We have a better team than they do. They played as good as they can tonight, and we did not play very good, and we still should have won."

San Antonio's Sean Elliott disagreed.

"You guys listen too much to Charles," said Elliott, who scored seven of his 19 points in the

loss spoiled Derrick Coleman's return to the Nets' lineup. He had 14 points and 10 rebounds after missing six games with a chip fracture of his pelvis.

Bucks 100, Bullets 92: Todd Day scored 21 points and ignited a late 7-0 run by the Bucks. Day made a 3-pointer to give Milwaukee its first lead of the fourth quarter, 89-88, with 2:49 left. Day then stole the ball from Calbert Cheaney, and Marty Conlon hit a jumper to put the Bucks ahead 91-88.

Cheaney scored 22 points for the visiting Bullets, who have lost 11 of 12 games.

Hornets 100, Kings 89: In Charlotte, North Carolina, Alonso Mourning had 29 points and 17 rebounds for the Hornets. Muggsy Bogues and Larry Johnson each added 19 points for Charlotte, which used a 10-3 run to take a 72-58 lead late in the third quarter.

Walt Williams led Sacramento with 28 points.

Jazz 118, Clippers 109: Karl Malone scored 29 points and Utah, playing at home, used a 9-0 fourth-quarter run to beat Los Angeles.

After Paul Richardson's jumper cut Utah's lead to 97-96 with 7:43 left in the fourth period, Malone and Adam Keefe combined for all nine of Utah's points during the decisive run. Richardson and Loy Vaught led the Clippers with 21 points each.

SuperSonics 120, Timberwolves 104: In Tacoma, Washington, Kendall Gill scored 15 of his career-high 34 points in the third quarter, and Shawn Kemp had 20 points and 13 rebounds for the Sonics.

Seattle led by 35 points twice, including 104-69 after three quarters, en route to its 15th straight victory over the Timberwolves.

It was the 300th career victory for Seattle's coach, George Karl.

Lakers 112, 76ers 100: Anthony Peeler scored 21 points and Nick Van Exel 20 as the Lakers beat Philadelphia for the 11th straight time at home.

Willie Burton and reserve guard Jeff Grayer each scored 21 points for the 76ers, who haven't won at the Forum since capturing the last two games of the NBA finals in 1983.

Trail Blazers 107, Warriors 89: In Oakland, California, Rod Strickland scored 35 points, including 12 in the third quarter to help break the game open for Portland.

Pacers 113, Nets 94: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Reggie Miller scored 27 points and Indiana shot 58 percent from the field to win its fourth consecutive game.

Virginia Hammers Georgia Tech to Take ACC Lead

The Associated Press

Coach Jeff Jones is not about to celebrate 11th-ranked Virginia's surprising lead in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

"At the end of two weeks, after we conclude the regular season, if we are still on top of the ACC, I'll enjoy that immensely," Jones said Wednesday night after his Cavaliers moved a half-game in front of idle North Carolina by routing No. 24 Georgia Tech, 83-60.

The victory was Virginia's third straight over Georgia Tech since the Cavaliers stopped the Yellow Jackets' nine-game winning streak in the series. "It wasn't just a matter of making shots and individual plays," Jones said. "We made some really good decisions. There's no way I would have dreamed this."

Any dream about the game by Jones's Georgia Tech counterpart, Bob Cremins, would have been a nightmare.

"That was our worst performance of the year," he said after Tech lost for the third time in four games.

"We're all embarrassed," Cremins said. "I'm really disappointed that we didn't give Virginia a better game. We can make excuses, but there really are no excuses."

Harold Deane and Junior Burroughs

scored 19 points apiece, and Curtis Staples added 17 for the Cavaliers (19-6, 11-3 in the ACC). Deane and Staples had five 3-point baskets each as Virginia moved ahead of second-ranked North Carolina, which stands 10-3 in the ACC.

James Forrest led Tech (16-10, 6-7) with 17 points in his first start since breaking a bone in his left hand in an auto accident almost four weeks ago.

No. 7 Maryland 84, North Carolina State 71: Joe Smith had 20 points and 15 rebounds as the Terrapins continued their homecourt mastery of the Wolfpack. Duane Simpkins added 16 points for Maryland, which has won six straight against State at Cole Field House since January, 1989. Todd Fuller led N.C. State with 21 points.

Maryland, 15-0 at home this season, had five starters in double figures for the ninth time while giving Gary Williams his 100th victory as its coach.

No. 8 Arkansas 92, LSU 90: Scotty Thurman stole the ball and passed it to Clint McDaniels, who sank the winning basket just before the buzzer sounded as the Razorbacks made their record 8-0 against LSU since entering the Southeastern Conference in 1992.

Cordiss Williamson led Arkansas with 29 points, and McDaniels added 17.

Ronnie Henderson led LSU with 28

points. Landers Nolley added 17 points for the Tigers, who have lost eight of their last nine games.

No. 9 Villanova 78, Penn 74: Eric Eberz scored 25 points, and Jason Lawson added 20 as Villanova held off a late rally. Penn's Matt Maloney hit a

3-pointer with 21 seconds to play, bringing the Quakers to 75-74. Maloney led Penn with 25 points.

Penn's Jerome Allen missed a 25-foot 3-point attempt with 5 seconds to play, and Villanova was able to preserve the victory with free throws in the final seconds by Eberz and Jonathan Haynes.

No. 10 Wake Forest 64, Clemson 52: Randolph Childress scored 15 of his 18 points in the second half, and Tim Duncan had 19 points and five blocks for the Demon Deacons, who won for the seventh time in eight games.

Clemson got to 51-48, but made only two of its last seven shots. McDaniel had 15 points for the Tigers, losers of four straight.

Nebraska 78, No. 14 Missouri 75: Tom Wald made two free throws with 17 seconds left, and Jaron Boone added a thunderous dunk 12 seconds later as the Cornhuskers rallied at Colum-

bia, Missouri. Erick Strickland had 27 points for Nebraska and Boone added 22.

Missouri's Paul O'Liney missed two free throws with 19 seconds left and the Tigers leading 75-74, then fouled Wald going for the rebound. O'Liney had 23 points.

Sammie Haley, a sophomore hitting

career highs in points (24) and rebounds (12), had given the Tigers the lead with a free throw.

No. 16 Mississippi State 76, Vanderbilt 49: Darryl Wilson scored 23 points, and Erick Dampier dominated inside with 17 points and 19 rebounds for the Bulldogs.

With the victory, Mississippi State maintained a half-game lead over Arkansas in the Southeastern Conference's Western Division with three games left.

Vanderbilt, a winner of its previous four games, was frustrated by Dampier's defense. Chris Woods, who had scored 59 points in the previous three games, got just one in the game at Starkville.

No. 18 Oklahoma State 70, Kansas State 46: The Cowboys got 17 points and 10 rebounds from Bryant Reeves, and allowed just one basket in the final 8 minutes. The Wildcats have lost 10 of 11 since upsetting Oklahoma State last month.

With 20 seconds remaining in regulation and the score tied at 73, Minnesota's Voshon Lenard missed a free throw, and the game went into overtime. Lenard scored 24 points for the Gophers.

Whalers Jubilant After Rare Victory Over Bruins, 3-2

The Associated Press

Craig Simpson put Buffalo ahead 3-2 when he poked a rebound past Tommy Soderstrom for his third goal in two games. Soderstrom made 28 saves and Dominik Hasek stopped 26 shots for Buffalo.

"I forgot about that," said Burke, who made 42 saves in Hartford's 3-2 overtime victory Wednesday night. "It's kind of ironic, because I got my first win against Boston. It's nice. I mean this is a team we've always — since I've been here and before that — had a little jinx against."

Darren Turcotte scored with 2:01 left in overtime to give

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

Hartford its first home victory over Boston in five games since November 1992.

"We didn't play a great game tonight, but we got a win and that's the bottom line," said Burke, 100-22-33 in seven seasons with New Jersey and Hartford.

Geoff Sanderson and Chris Pronger also scored for Hartford, which was outshot 44-20 and failed to score on four power-play opportunities.

Cam Neely and Ted Donato scored for Boston.

Red Wings 4, Maple Leafs 1: In Detroit, Shawn Burr and Dino Ciccarelli scored goals early in the second period as Detroit beat Toronto for the second time in three nights to increase its winning streak to four games.

Burr put the Red Wings ahead 47 seconds into the second when he put his own rebound past Damian Rhodes. Ciccarelli made it 3-1 at 4:25, diving to beat Jamie Macoun to Paul Coffey's centering pass.

Patrice Tardif assisted on all four goals and Gilbert also added an assist for St. Louis.

Pat Falloon ended Curtis Joseph's shutout bid at 8:09, and Tom Pederson and Sandis Ozolinsh scored in the closing minutes to tie the game.

Oilers 2, Stars 1: In Edmonton, Alister, Todd Marchant scored with 1:09 remaining and Mike Stapleton added a power-play goal with 36 seconds left.

Stapleton opened the scoring with 1:54 left in the second period.

Bill Ranford made 36 saves for the Oilers, who ended a three-game losing streak.

Jets 4, Canucks 1: Darrin Shannon scored two goals as Winnipeg won at Vancouver in the first game between the teams since a tight-fisted contest earlier this month.

Teeuva Koski, who had two assists for the Jets, was injured in the Feb. 9 game when he was checked by Mike Peca. This time it was the Jets who did most of the heavy hitting.

U.S. Yachts Tie in Cup Trials

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — A day after winning with the closest margin of the 1995 America's Cup trials, Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes left no doubt Wednesday when it beat Young America by 1 minute, 33 seconds.

The victory was worth four points, pulling Stars & Stripes into a first-place tie with Young America for the Citizen Cup lead with 21 points. On Tuesday, Conner's boat beat Young America by three seconds.

There are two more races left for the defenders in the third-round-robin. The all-women America's team, which has only six points, will face Young America on Thursday and Stars & Stripes on Friday.

Team New Zealand went 6-0 in the third round with its defeat of Sydney 95 by 3:18, and oneAustralia took sole possession of second place in the Louis Vuitton Cup standings when it beat NZL-39 by 3 minutes. With Team New Zealand (40 points), oneAustralia (33), and NZL-39 (29) dominating the foreign fleet, Nippon (18) and France 3 (15) will be fighting for survival in round-robin four, which begins March 2.

PEANUTS

2-24

You like the new trampoline?

You could break it off your face and have a 3-D sculpture of your sneeze!

Well, I think it would be cool.

CALVIN AND HOBBES

I just want to rob them all over my body!!

I see you bought a new guillotine

It's the greatest thing since sliced bread

WIZARD OF ID

2-24

What's the reason for the two separate rooms?

So we can have a party of the first part and a party of the second part

THE FAR SIDE

2-24

What's the reason for the two separate rooms?

So we can have a party of the first part and a party of the second part

BLONDIE

2-24

What's the reason for the two separate rooms?

So we can have a party of the first part and a party of the second part

DOONESBURY

2-24

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DOONESBURY</p

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Team Chief Makes Plea For Cantona

Reuters

MANCHESTER, England — Manchester United's chairman, Martin Edwards, appealed on Thursday to the English Football Association not to impose a further ban on the team's French star, Eric Cantona.

Cantona, already suspended for the remainder of the season by the Premier League champions United, to appear before a football association disciplinary committee on Friday to answer charges after his clash with a Crystal Palace supporter as Cantona was being sent off during a match in London last month.

Edwards said: "I hope the severity of punishment Manchester United have imposed will be taken into consideration and, at best, that they will decide the punishment we have given is sufficient."

"I'd be disappointed if the FA banned him from playing football permanently in this country," Edwards said.

United's director and club attorney, Maurice Watkins, will represent Cantona before a three-man committee on Friday at St. Albans, north of London.

Edwards' comments followed remarks by the player's French lawyer, Jean-Jacques Bertrand, that he feared Cantona could be handed a worldwide life ban.

In an interview published Thursday in the French sports daily L'Equipe, Bertrand said: "He faces exclusion, the extension of his ban to all federations. He could be banned from playing soccer for the rest of his life."

"My No. 1 objective is to find a solution. Eric will not resent as an injustice. He accepted his club's sanctions, but if the FA's are too heavy, he won't be able to stand it."

Cantona, who was charged with common assault over the same incident by police on Tuesday, is scheduled to appear before a court in South London on March 23.

World Cup Season Ends for Wachter

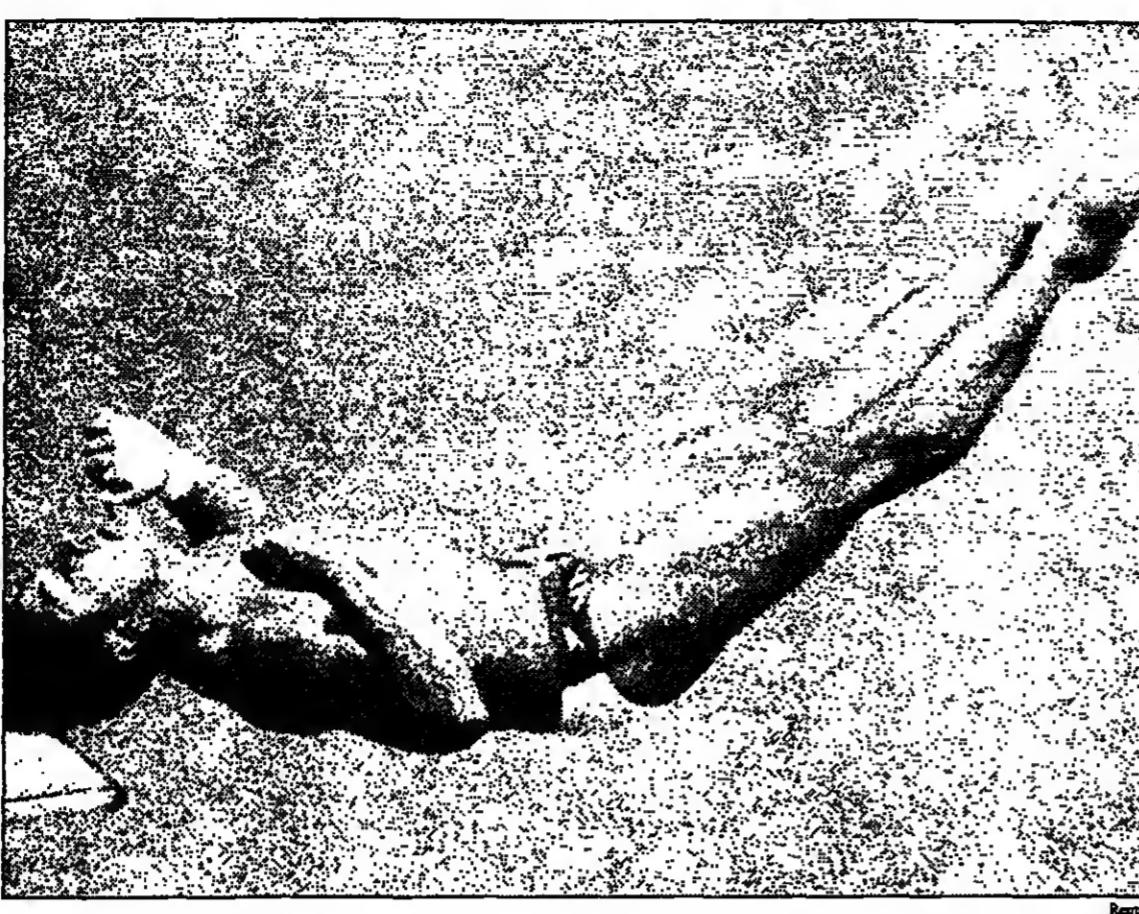
The Associated Press

VIENNA — Anita Wachter, Austria's top woman skier, will miss the rest of the World Cup season after undergoing surgery to repair torn ligaments in her left knee and ankle, the Austrian Press Agency said Thursday.

Wachter, 28, who had arthroscopic surgery on her left knee three years ago, was injured in a fall during practice Wednesday.

"Naturally, this is bitter now, when I was in such good form," APA quoted the 1993 World Cup champion as saying late Wednesday.

Wachter won the combined gold medal in the 1988 Olympics and was second in the 1992 Olympics. She has won 12 World Cup races in her 10-year career.



How Will World Receive Diver's Sad News?

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Six months after realizing he was infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, Greg Louganis was diving in the 1988 Olympic Games when the thumping, clapping springboard clipped his head in midair like a bat clipping a baseball. He crashed into the pool one story below, panicked and dumfounded; 10 minutes later a doctor had put five stitches into his head and Louganis was back on the diving board, qualifying for the Olympic finals to be held the next day.

Those of us who came to the pool the following day saw something heroic, though none of us knew he really might die relatively soon. It was enough that Louganis was launching himself into his ballet, spinning and extending within reach of the board that might have paralyzed or killed him.

"If you want to quit right now, Greg, that's fine," said his coach, Ron O'Brien, as Louganis pressed his hand against his wound, trying futilely to hold in the blood. "You've had a wonderful career, you've done tremendous things. It's strictly you to you."

If Louganis had had cancer or a brain tumor or almost any other disease capable of taking his life, we would have glorified him for his immortal human spirit. But the coach was coaching on a deeper level than we knew. The doctor who stitched him up didn't know, either. The U.S. Olympic team didn't know. He was frightened not only of his secret but more so the threat that it might spread and infect others; and this was on top of his more obvious head injury, the threat of the chattering board, and the competition hoping he might unravel.

When he sobbed in the coach's arms after winning the gold medal, I worked to remember it because there wouldn't be many performances more heroic than this. I didn't know the half of it. On the whole, they are driven by the same mores, the same fears, that forced Louganis to keep his terrible secret until this week.

When AIDS is understood better, Louganis might be hailed as a Jackie Robinson for the disease. Sadly, Louganis might not live to hear it.

For him to become such a hero, things are going to have to get worse before getting better. I worry that Louganis's revelation that he is suffering from AIDS may be read as further "evidence" that only homosexual men, intravenous-drug users and the occasional medical patient are at risk.

Though Louganis "came out" only last year, it was widely known in 1988 that he was gay. He now

joins the tragic group of American athlete-celebrities led by Arthur Ashe, who died in 1993 after contracting the virus from a blood transfusion, and Magic Johnson, who retired from fulltime basketball after learning he had HIV in 1991.

Johnson, who has yet to develop AIDS, was supposed to stand as worldwide proof that heterosexuals are susceptible to the virus. Johnson said he caught the disease after a decade of having unprotected sex with "as many women as I could." But many American athletes seem to have missed the point.

They claim, hush-hush, that Johnson is bisexual, and that he must have caught the disease from gay sex. One of the highest-paid athletes in America swore to me that Johnson was "sexually confused." He said his sources were absolutely certain. "You can't get AIDS from a woman," he concluded.

Johnson says he isn't bisexual. Whether he is or isn't, it doesn't really matter. Who's to say how he caught the disease?

Professional athletes are our modern playboys—physically attractive and strong, charismatic, wealthy, traveling from city to city for public display. As playboys, they are also poster boys for this sexually-transmitted disease. How many are infected with HIV without realizing it? How many realize that they're at risk and don't want to know it? How many refuse to believe they're at risk at all?

On the whole, they are driven by the same

mores, the same fears, that forced Louganis to keep his terrible secret until this week.



AP/Wide World

After injuring his head on the diving board, left, Greg Louganis went on to win the gold at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

Gold Medalist Greg Louganis Says He Has AIDS

By Richard Sandomir
New York Times Service

Greg Louganis, the 1984 and 1988 Olympic gold medal diver, who publicly acknowledged his homosexuality at last year's Gay Games in New York, said he has AIDS.

In an interview with ABC's "20/20" that will be broadcast Friday, Louganis said he knew he was HIV-positive before the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea and was greatly concerned when he hit the diving board during a dive and shed blood in the pool.

Since the Seoul Games, enough time has passed for Louganis's infection to develop into AIDS, according to the definition established by the National Centers for Disease Control.

"According to the CDC, I have AIDS versus HIV," Louganis told Barbara Walters, the "20/20" interviewer. "I do have AIDS."

Louganis, 35, joins two other major athletes who said they had AIDS or were infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Magic Johnson left the Los Angeles Lakers in 1991 after saying he was infected with HIV. Arthur Ashe, the tennis star, died two years ago of AIDS-related causes.

Louganis has written a book, "Breaking the Surface," which will be released next week, in which he discusses his career, including winning four Olympic gold medals, as well as his upbringing and his sexuality.

In the television interview, Louganis told Walters that six months before the 1988 Olymp-

ics, he found out that a former companion of his was dying of AIDS. Louganis underwent testing and was found to be HIV-positive. He immediately began treatment with the drug AZT, taking powerful doses every four hours.

He said he went to Seoul fearing discovery of his condition.

"Dealing with HIV was really difficult for me because I felt like, God, the U.S. Olympic Committee needs to know this," he said.

"U.S. Diving needs to know it because what if I get sick at the Olympic Games and am unable to compete?"

Louganis said he was discouraged from telling the United States Olympic Committee about his condition by his doctor and his coach, Ron O'Brien.

On the reverse two-and-a-half mile, a qualifying dive in the springboard competition in which Louganis hit his head, he said: "I heard this big hollow thud, and then I found myself in the water. I just held my head in hopes, to, I didn't know if I was cut or not. But I wanted to hold the blood in or just not anybody touch it."

He said he was paralyzed with fear that there would be blood in the water, but he said he thought the blood would be diluted by the water.

A doctor stiched up Louganis's two-inch cut without wearing protective gloves. Louganis said he did not tell the doctor he was HIV-positive.

"I was so stunned," he said. "This had been an incredibly guarded secret. You could throw the entire competition into a state of alarm."

Risk to Swimmers 'Minimal'

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Greg Louganis says he worried about spreading his AIDS virus to others during a bloody diving accident in the 1988 Games, but medical experts say that would be virtually impossible to do.

"It's laudable that he has that particular concern for the welfare of others, but very fortunately HIV is not transmitted that way," said Dr. Gary Cohen, an internist with Pacific Oaks Medical Group. "Even if the pool was not chlorinated and somebody dove in after him, there would be a minimal-

to-zero risk that any other athlete would contract HIV through swimming in the same pool that contained Greg's HIV-positive blood."

Added Dr. Mark Katz, regional HIV-AIDS physician coordinator for Kaiser Permanente of Southern California: "Clearly there are several things that would make the chance of this causing transmission to be infinitesimal." In addition to the virus-killing potential of chlorine, Dr. Katz said that "intact skin or mucous membranes are totally effective barriers to the virus."

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Division	Team	W	L
Atlantic Division	Boston	40	12
Atlantic Division	Philadelphia	32	18
Atlantic Division	Atlanta	32	18
Central Division	Chicago	32	18
Central Division	Milwaukee	32	18
Central Division	Indiana	32	18
Central Division	Memphis	32	18
Central Division	Portland	32	18
Central Division	Seattle	32	18
Central Division	Washington	32	18
Central Division	Utah	32	18
Central Division	Vancouver	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	San Antonio	32	18
Central Division	Houston	32	18
Central Division	Dallas	32	18
Central Division	Denver	32	18
Central Division	Minnesota	32	18
Central Division	Los Angeles	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	Sacramento	32	18
Central Division	Utah	32	18
Central Division	Portland	32	18
Central Division	Seattle	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	San Antonio	32	18
Central Division	Houston	32	18
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Central Division	Dallas	32	18
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Central Division	Minnesota	32	18
Central Division	Los Angeles	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	Sacramento	32	18
Central Division	Utah	32	18
Central Division	Portland	32	18
Central Division	Seattle	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	San Antonio	32	18
Central Division	Houston	32	18
Central Division	Dallas	32	18
Central Division	Denver	32	18
Central Division	Minnesota	32	18
Central Division	Los Angeles	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	Sacramento	32	18
Central Division	Utah	32	18
Central Division	Portland	32	18
Central Division	Seattle	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	San Antonio	32	18
Central Division	Houston	32	18
Central Division	Dallas	32	18
Central Division	Denver	32	18
Central Division	Minnesota	32	18
Central Division	Los Angeles	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	Sacramento	32	18
Central Division	Utah	32	18
Central Division	Portland	32	18
Central Division	Seattle	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	San Antonio	32	18
Central Division	Houston	32	18
Central Division	Dallas	32	18
Central Division	Denver	32	18
Central Division	Minnesota	32	18
Central Division	Los Angeles	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	Sacramento	32	18
Central Division	Utah	32	18
Central Division	Portland	32	18
Central Division	Seattle	32	18
Central Division	Phoenix	32	18
Central Division	San Antonio	32	18
Central Division	Houston	32	18
Central Division	Dallas		

PEOPLE

Missing Actor Worries
London Theater World

The actor Stephen Fry has not been heard from since he abruptly quit the play "Cell Mates" in London, and his colleagues say they are worried. He has not been in contact since his last performance, on Saturday, three days after the play opened. "Stephen Fry expressed in a letter to me his great distress at what he considered to be his failure as an actor," said Simon Gray, who wrote and directed the play. "His sudden departure is the culmination of years of pressure, overwork and unrelenting, self-sacrificing generosity. Our main concern is for his safety and well-being."

Timothy Dalton on Thursday won damages for libel from the Daily Express in London which had alleged that he cast a slur on the television sequel to "Gone With the Wind." Dalton, who played the role of Rhett Butler in the TV production of "Scarlett," received undisclosed damages, and said the money would go to charity. "As far as 'Scarlett' was concerned," he said, "I loved doing it and loved working with the people who were in it."

Jerry Baker, 41, who was adopted by the performer Josephine Baker when he was a month old, has met his biological mother and sister. Jerry Baker, who was born in Finland, said his mother, who does not want her name divulged, placed him in a home for children in Helsinki, and when Josephine Baker was on tour there she decided to adopt him.

Anneka Rice is claiming a record for flying around the world on scheduled passenger flights, bearing the previous mark by 23 minutes. London-to-London time: 43 hours and 43 minutes. Rice hosts a British TV program in which she takes on dares.

POSTCARD

A Castle in New York

By Mitchell Owens
New York Times Service

MAHOPAC, New York — As a U.S. Foreign Service officer, Karla Reed endured wars, disruptive transcontinental moves and administrative red tape, all in the name of American diplomacy. But her most challenging assignment is taking place here where she is cooking burnt-out castle back to life.

Yes, a castle. The eccentric Victorian house, where Reed has lived since June, has looming stone walls and a spider-webbed basement that looks like a dungeon (it's just as dank, too). Out front is an elevated slab of field stone that projects from the porch into the drive like a drawbridge.

"That's so people could step out directly from a carriage without putting their feet on the ground," Reed said. Sadly, there is no moat, but the castle — as the landmark is known around the neighborhood — is an imposing structure all the same.

"People here are very proprietorial about it," said Reed, who is in her early 50s and recently retired after a 20-year career that included a stint as consul general in Riyadh. She inherited the Castle from her mother, who died in 1992.

"My mother used to find people having picnics on the lawn," Reed said. "She didn't mind the attention, but being invaded, that was too much, which accounts for the hemlocks that partially conceal the Castle from the road."

Reed said the Castle's original owner was reportedly an English immigrant who made good in the architectural salvage business. Around 1880, he built a five-bedroom version of the medieval English manor where his father had worked as a gardener, complete with folk

"For someone who hates being bored, this seemed as good a retirement project as any," she said, sipping coffee from a mug emblazoned with a telling motto: "The Best Man for His Woman!" "I'm giving myself over to it fully for three years, and maybe by then I'll know what I want to do with the rest of my life."

Currently, she is camping out in a little room tucked into a corner of the first floor. "I'm very anxious to get out of here, as you can imagine," Reed said.

The Castle is being resuscitated, but it is not being replicated. "Call it 'creative reinstatement,'" Koplowitz said. Reed nodded in assent, then wryly added, "In other words, I can't afford to restore it properly."

WEATHER

Europe

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Alps	10.64	12.63	+	10.68	10.50	+
Amsterdam	5.41	3.27	+	5.43	3.24	+
Antwerp	10.52	8.45	+	10.52	8.45	+
Barcelona	14.57	9.46	+	13.95	9.48	+
Berlin	13.55	10.50	+	13.51	10.50	+
Bogota	2.43	2.05	+	2.43	2.05	+
Brisbane	8.43	2.95	+	8.43	2.95	+
Budapest	2.53	1.21	+	2.53	1.21	+
Brussels	10.52	8.45	+	10.52	8.45	+
Canberra	12.57	10.50	+	12.57	10.50	+
Cape Del Sol	17.62	12.63	+	20.28	9.46	+
Caracas	21.42	14.55	+	21.42	14.55	+
Copenhagen	7.44	4.03	+	7.44	4.03	+
Dubrovnik	12.57	10.50	+	12.57	10.50	+
Florence	2.44	0.95	+	2.44	0.95	+
Glasgow	1.23	0.82	+	1.23	0.82	+
Grenoble	2.92	0.92	+	2.92	0.92	+
Helsinki	12.52	10.50	+	12.52	10.50	+
Iceland	2.26	1.21	+	2.26	1.21	+
London	10.52	8.45	+	10.52	8.45	+
Ljubljana	7.44	4.29	+	7.44	4.29	+
London	1.01	-0.25	+	1.01	-0.25	+
Munich	3.51	1.21	+	3.51	1.21	+
Naples	1.02	0.34	+	1.02	0.34	+
Oulu	3.07	-0.25	+	3.07	-0.25	+
Paris	13.52	11.25	+	14.27	11.25	+
Pattaya	2.26	1.21	+	2.26	1.21	+
Prague	2.26	1.21	+	2.26	1.21	+
Rome	1.24	0.29	+	1.24	0.29	+
St. Petersburg	4.23	-0.18	+	4.23	-0.18	+
Stockholm	1.23	0.25	+	1.23	0.25	+
Tallinn	2.23	-0.22	+	2.23	-0.22	+
Venice	7.44	4.29	+	10.50	2.25	+
Vilnius	2.26	0.25	+	2.26	0.25	+
Vienna	2.26	0.25	+	2.26	0.25	+
Wien	4.08	0.95	+	4.08	0.95	+
Zurich	4.09	0.95	+	4.09	0.95	+
Oceania						
Auckland	22.01	17.68	+	23.73	19.81	+
Sydney	28.02	20.68	+	27.80	19.05	+

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

The East Coast will have dry weather, Saturday, with a chance of rain Sunday. Showers will be possible Monday. Toronto and Chicago will have showers on Saturday, then generally dry weather Sunday and Monday. Showers are possible Monday. Sunday into Saturday, with a daily chance of showers. Spain and Portugal will be mainly dry.

Rain will fall in much of Japan and Korea Saturday. Showers will linger in Japan even on Monday. Another weather system will move out of central China and bring rain to Southeast Asia. Showers will continue over Hong Kong and Hanoi on occasion while Singapore has a few thunderstorms.

Middle East

Legend:

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	22.1	17.57	+	22.1	17.57	+	22.1	17.57
Bahrain	15.95	10.50	+	15.95	10.50	+	15.95	10.50
Cairo	21.70	8.45	+	21.70	8.45	+	21.70	8.45
Dakar	18.51	5.72	+	18.51	5.72	+	18.51	5.72
Damascus	17.41	10.50	+	17.41	10.50	+	17.41	10.50
Doha	24.75							

Africa

Legend:

Your stomach's growling.

Mother Nature's calling.

Your flight's boarding.

Plenty of time to make... say...

ten calls.

Malcolm X Documentary Causes Uproar

By Malcolm Gladwell
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Jack Baxter, the man behind "Brother Minister," is white, in the way that Irish guys from the Bronx are white, which is to say that he calls money "dough" and has a little green cloverleaf on his lapel. Five years ago, just before he began his documentary on the assassination of Malcolm X, he did not know who Malcolm X was. He was working as the head of security in a homeless shelter in New York and doing a project that never went anywhere with the guy who released the optically enhanced version of the Zapruder film of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

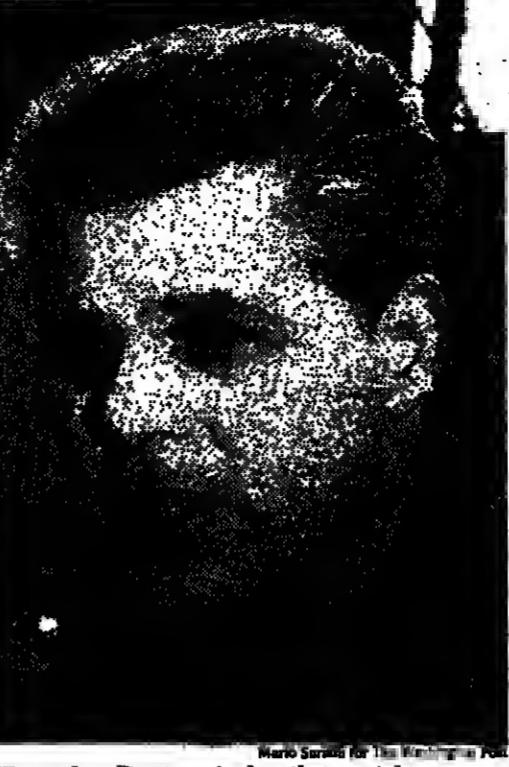
Then he met a former Malcolm X bodyguard, who was on the stage in Harlem when Malcolm was gunned down 30 years ago. He read "The Autobiography of Malcolm X." On the skimpiest of budgets, he began to make a movie, a home video really, about a world he only dimly understood. And now, here he is, on the brink of the release of "Brother Minister" in the midst of a full-scale national shouting match. He's been on more radio and TV shows than he can count. He's been threatened: "so many times I'm getting tired of it." The Nation of Islam thinks he's part of an "unholy alliance."

What has taken Baxter so high is a one-minute clip 90 minutes into "Brother Minister" — a grainy videotape of Louis Farrakhan addressing a Nation of Islam meeting two years ago in Chicago. Farrakhan's subject is Malcolm X, his onetime mentor-turned-antagonist, who angrily split from the Nation and its founder Elijah Muhammad just before he was assassinated in a Harlem dance hall. Two of the men convicted in the killing were members of the Nation of Islam.

"I loved Elijah Muhammad enough that if you attacked him, I would kill you," Farrakhan says in the segment. "Yesterday. Today. And tomorrow. And I'm not a killer, and neither are you. But if someone attacked what you loved, each one of you in here would become a killer instantaneously. Am I lying? ... We don't give a damn about no white man law when you attack what we love."

"And frankly, it ain't none of your business," he continues, addressing the white world outside. "Did you teach Malcolm? Did you make Malcolm? Did you clean up Malcolm? Did you put Malcolm out before the world? Was Malcolm your traitor or was he ours? And if we dealt with him like a nation deals with traitors, what the hell business is it?"

"Brother Minister" does not come out and accuse Farrakhan of ordering the killing of Malcolm X. It does not have to. When Betty Shabazz, Malcolm X's widow, was shown the segment on a television show a year ago, she said that "everybody talked about" Farrakhan's involvement in Malcolm X's death and that within the Nation of Islam his assassination was considered a "badge of honor." The tabloids picked



Mario Savio for The Washington Post
Filmmaker Baxter: A shouting match.

up her comments. The Nation of Islam filed a \$4.4 million defamation suit against the New York Post.

Then, the day after the film's January premiere in Minneapolis and New York City, the FBI announced the indictment of Malcolm X's daughter, **Qubilah Shabazz** — who at the age of 4 saved her father gunned down — for hiring an assassin for a revenge hit on Farrakhan. The timing, even Baxter admits, was too perfect. The day of her indictment, he says, she went to see "Brother Minister." In the space of 24 hours, "Brother Minister" had gone from movie to news to stuff of the stuff of conspiracy.

"The question is, just who is Jack Baxter? Where does he get his money? What is his portfolio?" asks Conrad Muhammad, spokesman for Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam. "I saw 'Brother Minister' on Wednesday night and Thursday. Qubilah Shabazz was arrested for threatening the life of the honorable Minister Farrakhan. It seems to me that there was a plan to premiere the movie in New York City, to draw a crowd, to get people upset, the next morning arrest Qubilah Shabazz, and that this would be enough to set off a schism in the black community. The timing was just too coincidental."

At first, Baxter thought that because he was white

he couldn't make "Brother Minister." "All I wanted to be was the writer. I tried to get an African-American to direct it, but nobody would touch it. Then I realized that this wasn't about race. It was about religion, and if anyone could tell the story of a true believer I could, because I was a true believer."

Baxter was a true believer because in 1970, at the age of 18, he left the Bronx and set out across the country, ending up with a band of "Jesus freaks" on Hollywood Boulevard in Los Angeles. He would stay with them for seven years, inside tight-knit movement led by a messianic preacher. Only when things went sour did he manage, painfully, to break away. His experience, he maintains, was the Christian equivalent of the Nation of Islam.

"I was saved by an organization that most people would call a dangerous religious cult. If I hadn't run into the Jesus freaks on Hollywood Boulevard, I know I'd be dead. When you're with people who have such miracles in their lives, do you claim it was all bad because things go awry? It's just like the Nation of Islam. There are guys in there who were killers, jailbirds like Malcolm X. But it saved them."

It is this perspective, Baxter's appreciation of the ambiguity of the Nation, that gives "Brother Minister" its shape. The camera moves back and forth among a wide range of Malcolm X's friends, contemporaries and enemies, presenting detailed and sometimes conflicting versions of his final days. What unfolds is a complex picture of the climate of hostility that grew between Malcolm X and his former compatriots in the Nation of Islam, how that hostility was fanned by the FBI and how those who fought with Malcolm X live with that history today.

Repeatedly, over the last few months of his life, as he moved towards the nonviolent, racially inclusive teachings of traditional Islam, Malcolm X said that he was a marked man, that the Nation of Islam would seek to punish him. "Brother Minister" asks what role Farrakhan played in all of this.